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Article

Synthesis and Structural Characterization of Amidine, Amide, Urea and Isocyanate Derivatives of the Amino-*closo*-dodecaborate Anion $[B_{12}H_{11}NH_3]^-$

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Abstract: The synthesis and structural characterization of new derivatives of $[B_{12}H_{12}]^{2-}$ is of fundamental interest and is expected to allow for extended applications. Herein we report on the synthesis of a series of amidine, amide, urea and isocyanate derivatives based on the amino-*closo*-dodecaborate anion $[B_{12}H_{11}NH_3]^-$. Their structures have been confirmed by spectroscopic methods, and nine crystal structures are presented.

Keywords: dodecaborate; boron cluster; borane; amidine; amide; urea; isocyanate

1. Introduction

The *closo*-dodecaborate dianion $[B_{12}H_{12}]^{2-}$ (**1**, Figure 1) is an icosahedral boron cluster with 12 identical B–H vertices, and it possesses unique properties such as spherical electron delocalization and high thermal/chemical stability [1–4]. It is considered a 3D analogue of benzene, and applications of $[B_{12}H_{12}]^{2-}$ as well as its derivatives have been found in many fields, such as weakly coordinating anions [5–14], medicinal chemistry [15–17], catalysis [18,19], ligand design [20–22] and supramolecular chemistry [23–27].

Since the isolation of **1** in 1960 [28], many routes to substituted *closo*-dodecaborate anions have been reported *via* the construction of B–N, B–O, B–S, B–Hal or B–C bonds [29], and the ammonium dodecaborate $[B_{12}H_{11}NH_3]^-$ (**2**) serves as one of the fundamental building blocks for further functionalization [30]. Monoanionic **2** can be synthesized from the reaction of **1** with hydroxylamine-*O*-sulfonic acid (H_2N-SO_3H) on a multi-gram scale [30–32]. The $-NH_3$ site can be deprotonated under basic conditions and then combined with acyl chlorides, carbodiimides or aldehydes to afford the corresponding amides **3** [33–37], guanidines **4** [34] and imines **5** [38]. Dodecaborate amidines **6** have not been explored yet, and urea derivatives **7** were unknown until we recently found that the reaction of **2** with dialkylcarbamoyl chlorides $ClC(O)NMe_2$ or $ClC(O)NEt_2$ affords the corresponding $\{B_{12}\}$ -substituted *N,N*-dialkyl ureas [39]. The isocyanate derivative **8** was originally synthesized from the reaction of the carbonyl derivative $[B_{12}H_{11}(CO)]^-$ with NaN_3 but characterized only by ^{11}B -NMR and IR spectroscopy [40]. Herein we present: (1) the synthesis of three new $\{B_{12}\}$ -based amidines **6** with two crystal structures; (2) six crystal structures of $\{B_{12}\}$ -based

amides **3** and a simple approach for the interconversion between their dianionic and monoanionic forms; (3) the synthesis of two new $\{B_{12}\}$ -based aromatic ureas **7**; (4) a new route to isocyanate **8** and its crystal structure.

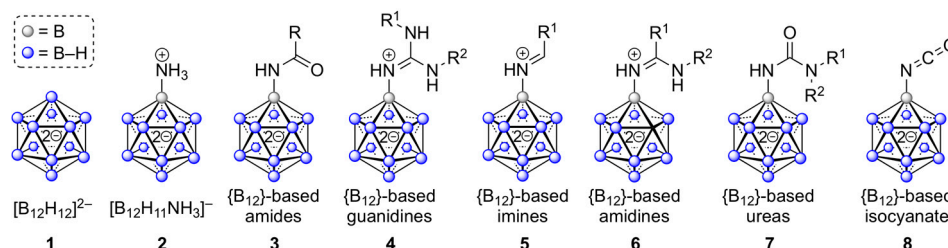
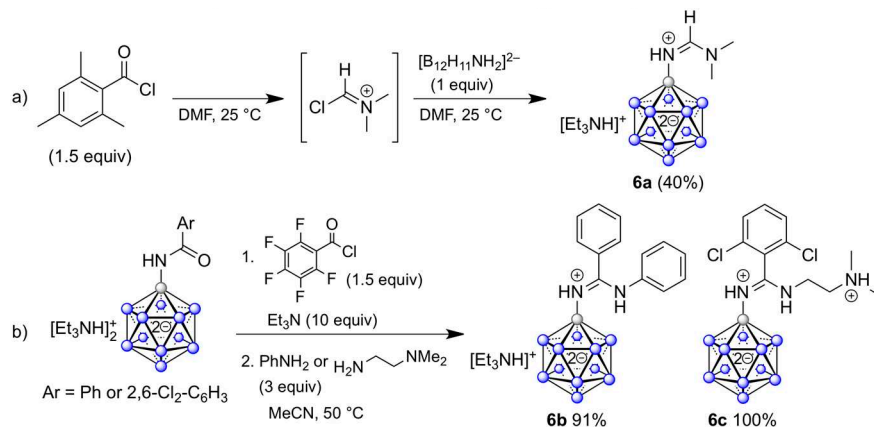


Figure 1. General structures of the parent *closo*-dodecaborate dianion $[B_{12}H_{12}]^{2-}$ and its derivatives.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Synthesis of $\{B_{12}\}$ -based Amidinium Ions

Amidine derivatives based on the $\{B_{12}\}$ cluster have not been reported before, and in the following, methods to synthesize them are presented. Combination of dimethyl formamide with 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl chloride afforded the chloroiminium intermediate, which upon attack by $[B_{12}H_{11}NH_2]^{2-}$ afforded **6a** (Scheme 1a). This reaction allowed for the isolation of the desired product; however, the yield of 40% was moderate, and furthermore extension of the substrate scope by this method did not appear convenient. Using a related strategy, we found that the carbonyl group of $\{B_{12}\}$ -based amides can be activated by pentafluorobenzoyl chloride, and subsequent attack by amines would then lead to $\{B_{12}\}$ -based amidinium ions (Scheme 1b). Following this approach, products **6b** and **6c** were isolated in excellent yields of 91% and 100%, respectively.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of $\{B_{12}\}$ -based amidinium ions **6a–c** using (a) the chloroiminium intermediate derived from dimethylformamide and (b) pentafluorophenylbenzoyl chloride as activating agent.

Single crystals of **6a** and **6c** were obtained from acetonitrile solutions, and ORTEP representations of **6a** and **6c** are displayed in Figure 2. Observed distances (Å) are B1–N1 1.520(2), N1–C1 1.3078(18), C1–N2 1.3092(19), N2–C2 1.451(2) and N2–C3 1.4662(19) for **6a**; B1–N1 1.534(4), N1–C1 1.312(4), C1–N2 1.331(4), C1–C2 1.485(4) and N2–C8 1.420(4) for **6b**. These structural features are similar to those of typical organic amidinium ions; in addition, the coordination geometry around C1 is perfectly trigonal-planar for both products with a sum of angles of 360° . The torsion angles N1–C1–N2–C2 and N1–C1–N2–C3 of **6a** are $0.0(2)^\circ$ and $-175.35(15)^\circ$, respectively, indicating coplanarity of the amidine and the dimethylamino moieties. On the other hand, **6b** is more twisted with a torsion angle N1–C1–N2–C8 of $154.4(3)^\circ$.

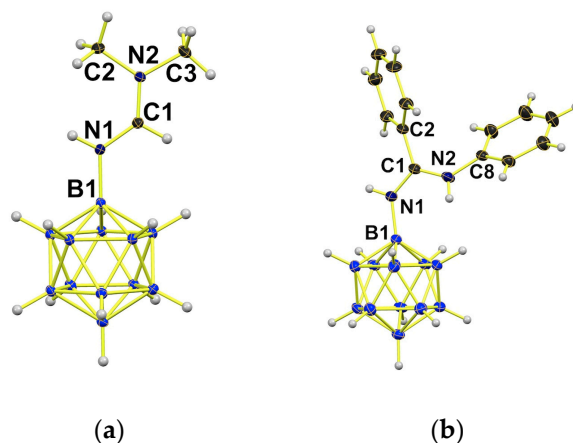
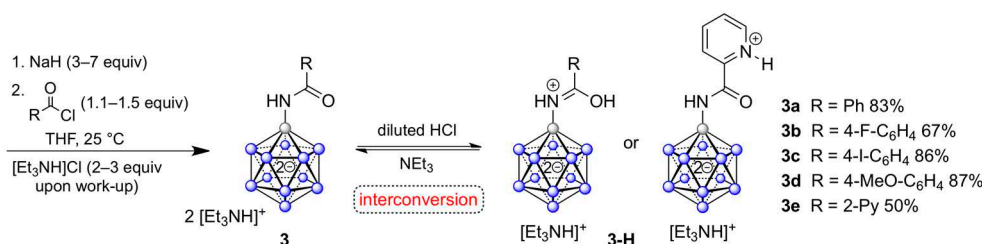


Figure 2. Crystal structures of (a) **6a** and (b) **6b**; cations and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity, and thermal ellipsoids are displayed at the 30% level.

2.2. Synthesis of $\{B_{12}\}$ -based Amides

$\{B_{12}\}$ -based amides **3** were originally synthesized by other groups [33–36]. The products were isolated in their *O*-protonated form **3-H**, and there was only one crystal structure reported, namely **3a-H** with $R = Ph$ (Scheme 2). Our group recently modified the reaction conditions, and the products were obtained in up to 95% yields in the *O*-deprotonated form **3** after chromatography on silica gel [36]. Our approach uses smaller amounts of acyl chlorides and a slight excess of sodium hydride base, which results in the isolation of the dianionic form (for this study, **3a–d** were resynthesized according to [37] in order to probe their solid-state structures). Adjustment of the pH value with diluted hydrochloric acid during the work-up or after isolation leads to **3-H** in their *O*-protonated form. Back-conversion to **3** can be achieved by dissolution in MeCN, treatment with Et_3N and distillation of all the volatiles. Pyridine-substituted **3e** was synthesized as a new product. Since purification by chromatography proved difficult, it was isolated as **3e-H** in 50% yield upon acidic work-up and recrystallization from methanol. Conversion to **3e** occurred quantitatively using the above-mentioned procedure. In contrast to previously described amides, protonation of **3e** takes place at the pyridine ring, indicating the higher basicity of the heterocycle as compared to the amide moiety. The $^{11}B\{^1H\}$ -NMR spectra of **3b**, **3b-H**, **3e** and **3e-H** are shown in Figure S1 as representative examples to demonstrate the effect of protonation. For $R = Ph$ (**3a**), 4-F- C_6H_4 (**3b**), 4-I- C_6H_4 (**3c**), 4-MeO- C_6H_4 (**3d-H**), 2-pyridyl (**3e**) and 2-pyridyl-H (**3e-H**), crystal structures were elucidated, and selected structural features are discussed below.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of $\{B_{12}\}$ -based amides **3** and interconversion between their dianionic and monoanionic forms; compounds **3a–d** were prepared according to [37].

Single crystals of **3a**, **3b**, **3c**, **3d-h**, **3e** and **3e-H** were obtained from acetonitrile, acetone, acetonitrile-acetone or acetonitrile-methanol solutions. ORTEP representations are displayed in Figure 3, and a summary of structural parameters is given in Table 1, including data for *O*-protonated **3a-H**, originally reported by Gabel and coworkers [34]. The seven compounds can be grouped into the series **3a/3b/3c/3e/3e-H** and **3a-H/3d-H**. For the former series, distances (Å) fall within B1–N1 1.51–1.52, N1–C1 1.31–1.33 and C1–O1 1.23–1.25. These compounds thus exhibit strong structural resemblance to classical organic amides. For the latter pair, observed ranges (Å) are B1–N1 1.53–1.58,

N1–C1 1.26–1.30 and C1–O1 1.31–1.34. These values are consistent with O-protonation, leading to a more pronounced allyl cation-type equalization of bond lengths. On the other hand, all seven products share two features: The central carbon atom C1 has perfect trigonal-planar geometry with a sum of angles of 360° . Furthermore, the torsion angles O1–C1–C2–C3 (O1–C1–C2–N2 for **3e-H**) fall in the range of -18° to $+32^\circ$ and indicate a certain degree of conjugation between the aromatic rings and the N1–C1–O1 π system.

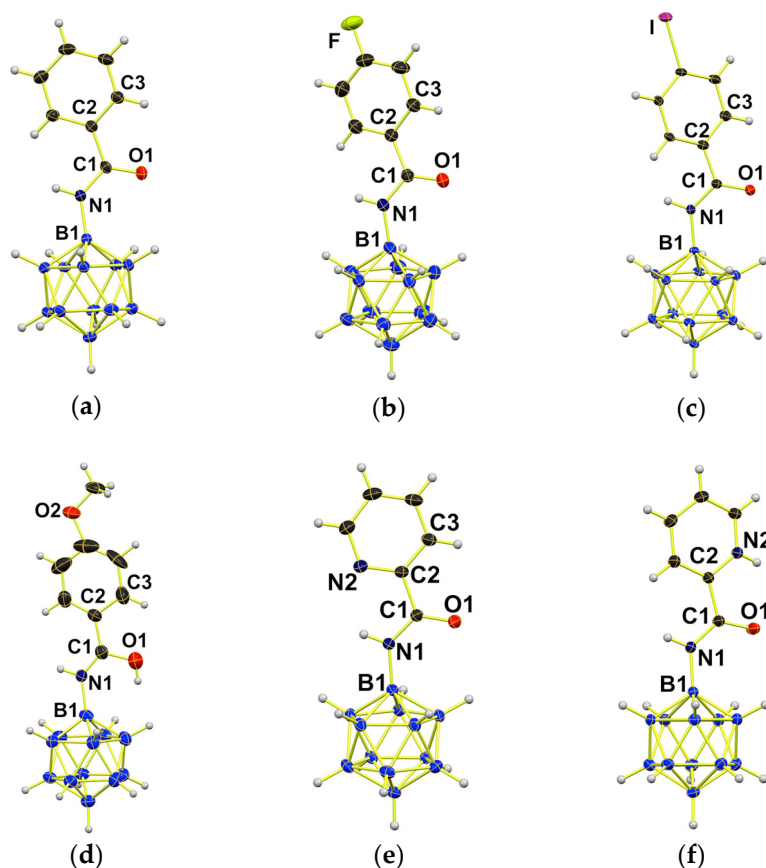


Figure 3. Crystal structures of (a) **3a**, (b) **3b**, (c) **3c**, (d) **3d-H**, (e) **3e** and (f) **3e-H**; cations and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity, and thermal ellipsoids are displayed at the 30% level.

Table 1. Selected bond lengths and angles for **3a**, **3a-H** **3b**, **3c**, **3d-H**, **3e** and **3e-H**.

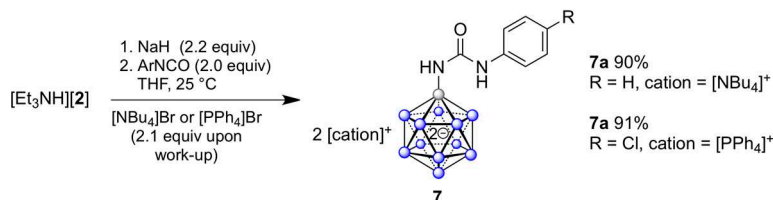
Distance [Å]/Angle [°]	3a ¹	3a-H ²	3b	3c	3d-H	3e	3e-H
B1–N1	1.520(6)	1.534(4)	1.516(4)	1.512(5)	1.577(7)	1.516(3)	1.524(3)
N1–C1	1.324(6)	1.295(7)	1.320(4)	1.327(4)	1.263(7)	1.306(2)	1.316(3)
C1–O1	1.250(5)	1.314(2)	1.238(3)	1.227(4)	1.343(8)	1.234(2)	1.232(3)
C1–C2	1.496(6)	1.471(2)	1.500(4)	1.500(5)	1.466(17)	1.502(3)	1.512(3)
Σ (C1)	359.9	359.9	360.0	360.0	359.9	360.0	360.0
O1–C1–C2–C3 ³	−17.8(3)	−9.95(13)	−15.6(4)	32.0(3)	−4.9(4)	5.77(2)	7.4(3)

¹ Parameters of one of the two molecules in the asymmetric unit; ² data from reference [34]; ³ torsion angle O1–C1–C2–N2 for **3e-H**.

2.3. Synthesis of $\{B_{12}\}$ -based Ureas

$\{B_{12}\}$ -based ureas with $N\{B_{12}\}, N'$ (aryl) substitution have not been reported before. The synthetic strategy to prepare dodecaboranyl N, N' -dialkyl ureas recently reported by our group involved the combination of **2** with dialkylcarbamoyl chlorides [39]. We wondered whether aromatic isocyanates could be used instead of carbamoyl chlorides to achieve the new substitution pattern, given the

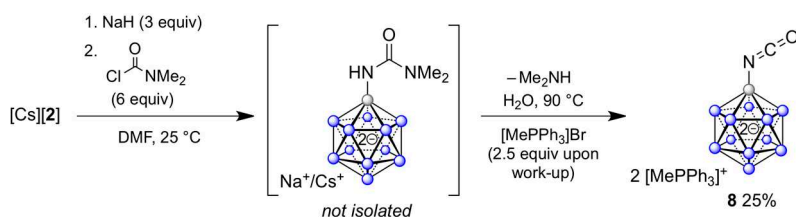
commercial availability of many ArNCO reagents. We found that the reaction of **2** with aromatic isocyanates under basic conditions directly leads to the formation of the corresponding urea derivatives of the structure $\{B_{12}\}NH-C(O)-NHAr$. Thus, the transformations with commercially available PhNCO and 4-Cl-C₆H₄NCO cleanly gave products **7a** and **7b** in yields of 90% and 91% (Scheme 3). They were isolated by precipitation upon cation exchange to $[NBu_4]^+$ or $[PPh_4]^+$ and characterized by NMR spectroscopy and mass spectrometry.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of $\{B_{12}\}$ -based ureas **7**.

2.4. Synthesis of Dodecaboranyl Isocyanate

Isocyanates are important intermediates in organic synthesis that are used in the manufacture of, e.g., agrochemicals and polyurethanes [41]. Only one publication by Alam and coworkers from 1989 mentioned the isolation of dodecaboranyl isocyanate **8** [40]. It was prepared *via* the reaction of $[B_{12}H_{11}(CO)]^-$ with NaN_3 and analyzed by ^{11}B -NMR and IR spectroscopy. However, further characterization was not given, and in particular the crystal structure was not reported. Because the isocyanate moiety serves as versatile functional group handle capable of providing access to a number of novel $\{B_{12}\}$ -based derivatives, we were interested in resynthesizing **8**. However, multiple attempts to reproduce the original procedure were not successful in our laboratory, and we therefore sought to establish an alternative route. Since dodecaboranyl *N,N*-dialkyl ureas can be prepared easily [39], their thermal fragmentation appeared as an attractive strategy. Indeed, treatment of **2** with base and $ClC(O)NMe_2$ to give the intermediate urea, followed by heating in water, afforded **8** in 25% overall yield (Scheme 4). The yield of this sequence is rather low, and efforts to improve the protocol are ongoing.



Scheme 4. Synthesis of isocyanate **8**.

In acetonitrile-*d*₃ solution, the ^{11}B NMR shifts of **8** were -7.7 , -15.4 , -16.7 and -19.3 ppm, while 1H NMR resonances appeared at 1.23, 0.97 and 0.75 ppm. The NCO ^{13}C NMR signal could not be detected unambiguously; it is known from organic isocyanates that this signal can be very broad and difficult to observe. Interestingly, **8** is inert towards air and moisture. Solutions in acetone, kept under ambient conditions, remained unchanged over six months. The IR spectrum showed characteristic absorptions at 2479 cm^{-1} , 2308 cm^{-1} and 1438 cm^{-1} stemming from $B-H$, $\nu_{\text{asymmetric}}(NCO)$ and $\nu_{\text{symmetric}}(NCO)$ stretchings, respectively (Figure 4a) [42].

Colorless single crystals of **8** were obtained from acetone solution. X-Ray diffraction revealed distances (Å) of B1–N1 1.499(3), N1–C1 1.138(3) and C1–O1 1.186(3), clearly indicating the two double bonds of the $N=C=O$ moiety (Figure 4b). This finding is in agreement with the angle N1–C1–O1 of $176.5(3)^\circ$, showing almost linear geometry of the isocyanate group. The B1–N1–C1 angle of $163.1(3)^\circ$ is also quite large, while no unusual structural features were observed for the $\{B_{12}\}$ cluster.

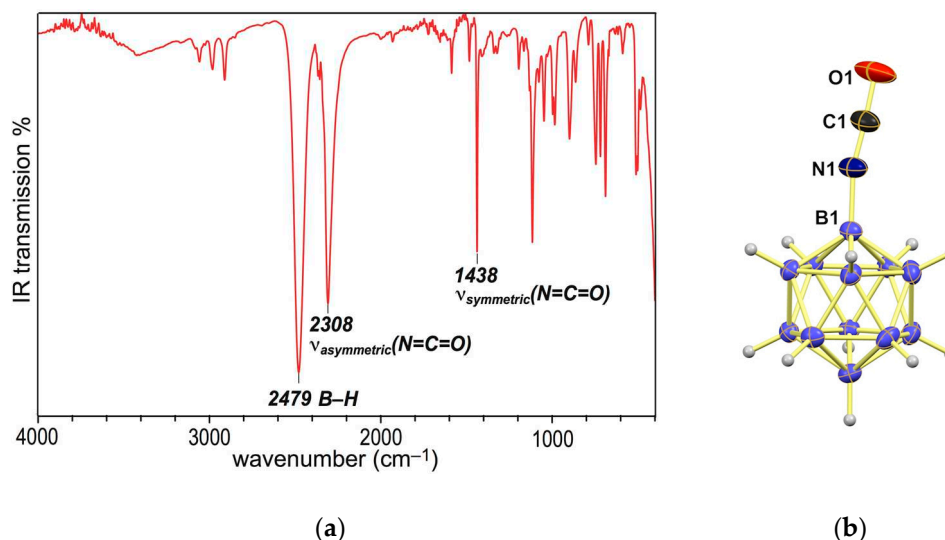


Figure 4. (a) IR spectrum and (b) crystal structure of [MePPh₃]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NCO]; cations in the crystal structure omitted for clarity, thermal ellipsoids displayed at the 30 % level.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. General

If not otherwise specified, reagents and organic solvents were commercially available and used without further purification. Anhydrous solvents were prepared by passage through activated Al₂O₃ and stored over 3 Å molecular sieves. CD₃CN and CD₂Cl₂ were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories and filtered through Al₂O₃ prior to use. [B₁₂H₁₂]²⁻ and [B₁₂H₁₁NH₃]⁻ salts and dodecaborate amides **3a–e** were prepared according to the literature [10,36].

Glassware for air-sensitive reactions was dried at 150 °C and allowed to cool in a vacuum. Reactions carried out in a glovebox were run under a nitrogen atmosphere with O₂, H₂O < 1 ppm.

Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using silica gel 60, F254 with a thickness of 0.25 mm. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (200–300 mesh).

Low-resolution ESI-MS data were recorded on Advion Expression CMS instrument (Advion, Ithaca, NY, USA). High-resolution MS data were recorded using IT-TOF detection (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) equipped with an electrospray ionization source (ESI). Accurate mass determination was corrected by calibration using sodium trifluoroacetate clusters as a reference.

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies were performed on an Oxford Diffraction Gemini A Ultra diffractometer (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA) equipped with an 135 mm Atlas CCD detector and using Mo K-α radiation.

NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVANCE III 500 spectrometer (¹H NMR 500.13 MHz, ¹³C NMR 125.77 MHz, ¹¹B NMR 160.46 MHz) or a Bruker AVANCE III 400 spectrometer (Bruker, Billerica, MA, USA) (¹H NMR 400.13 MHz, ¹³C NMR 100.62 MHz, ¹¹B NMR 128.38 MHz) at the temperature indicated. Data are reported as follows: Chemical shift in ppm, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, etc.), coupling constant *J* in Hz, integration, and (where applicable) interpretation. Signals were referenced against solvent peaks (¹H: residual CHD₂C(O)CD₃ = 2.05 ppm, residual CHD₂CN = 1.94 ppm, residual CHDCl₂ = 5.32 ppm, ¹³C{¹H}: CD₃C(O)CD₃ = 29.84 ppm, CD₃CN = 1.32 ppm, CD₂Cl₂ = 53.32 ppm). ¹¹B and ¹¹B{¹H} NMR spectra were calibrated against external BF₃·Et₂O = 0 ppm (BF₃·Et₂O capillary in C₆D₆).

3.2. Experimental Section

Synthesis of [Et₃NH](3e-H): In a glovebox filled with N₂, a 20 mL vial was charged with [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NH₃] (212.4 mg, 0.817 mmol, 1 equiv), NaH (138.2 mg, 5.758 mmol, 7 equiv) and a stir

bar. THF (4 mL) and DMF (4 mL) were added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min until there was no H₂ evolution anymore. Then pyridine-2-carbonyl chloride hydrochloride PyCOCl·HCl (220.2 mg, 1.237 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was slowly added. The conversion was complete after stirring for 5 h. The flask was transferred out of the glovebox. H₂O (4 mL) was added, and the pH value of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 2–3 with 1 M aqueous HCl. [NEt₃H]Cl (300 mg, 2.180 mmol, 2.7 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was extracted with MeCN/EtOAc (1:2 v/v). The organic layers were concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified by recrystallization from methanol to afford yellowish crystals of [Et₃NH][**3e-H**] (150 mg, 50%). ¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 8.96 (s, 1H, anionic NH), 8.90–8.86 (m, 1H, Py H), 8.18–8.14 (overlapping m, 2H, Py H), 7.89–7.72 (m, 1H, Py H), 6.63 (t, 1H, J_{NH} = 52 Hz, NH), 3.27 (s, 1H, NH), 3.20–3.15 (m, 6H, cationic N–CH₂), 1.47 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 9H, cationic CH₃), 1.20 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 1.13 (broad signal, 1H, B–H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 166.7, 149.5, 143.9, 141.5, 129.8, 124.5 (6 anionic signals), 48.0, 9.2 (2 cationic signals). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = −7.6 (1B, B–N), −15.3 (5B, B–H), −15.7 (overlapping signals, 6B, B–H). High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): *m/z* calcd for [C₆H₁₇B₁₂N₂O][−] 263.2430. Found: 263.2459.

Transformation of [Et₃NH](3e-H**) to [Et₃NH]₂(**3e**):** A 20 mL vial was charged with [Et₃NH][**3e-H**] (50 mg) and a stir bar. MeCN (3 mL) and Et₃N (0.5 mL) were added, and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Then the stir bar was removed, and the solution was concentrated on a rotary evaporator and dried overnight under vacuum at 80 °C to afford compound [Et₃NH]₂[**3e**] in quantitative yield. This method can also be applied for the transformation of other compounds **3-H** to **3** quantitatively. ¹¹B{¹H} NMR spectra of **3b**, **3b-H**, **3e** and **3e-H** are displayed in Figure S1. ¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 8.56 (broad signal, 1H, Py H), 8.09–8.00 (m, 1H, Py H), 7.99–7.80 (overlapping m, 2H, Py H and amide N–H), 7.50–7.38 (m, 1H, Py H), 4.63 (broad t, 2H, J_{NH} = 52 Hz, N–H from cation), 3.25–3.01 (m, 12H, cationic N–CH₂), 1.34 (s, 5H, B–H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 9H, cationic CH₃), 1.03 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 0.89 (broad signal, 1H, B–H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 166.2, 152.9, 149.0, 138.5, 126.4, 122.2 (6 anionic signals), 47.8, 9.1 (2 cationic signals). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = −5.3 (1B, B–N), −15.3 (5B, B–H), −16.4 (5B, B–H), −18.7 (1B, B–H). High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): *m/z* calcd for [C₆H₁₇B₁₂N₂O]^{2−} 131.1226. Found: 131.1254.

Synthesis of amidine [Et₃NH](6a**):** In a glovebox, a dry 20 mL vial, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NH₃] (102 mg, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv). Then anhydrous DMF (1 mL) was added. The vial was transferred to a fumehood, and dry Et₃N (1.0 mL, 7.20 mmol, 18 equiv) was added to the solution under N₂ protection. Then 2,4,6-trimethylphenylcarboxylic acid chloride (110 mg, 0.60 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with an aqueous [Et₃NH]Cl solution (2 mL H₂O + 2 equiv [Et₃NH]Cl); the pH value at this point was ca. 7–8. The mixture was extracted with DCM/MeCN = 4: 1 (8 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, and the solution was filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The cloudy residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent DCM/MeCN = 10:3, fraction size 20 mL). The combined eluates were concentrated on a rotary evaporator and dried under vacuum at 60 °C overnight to afford compound [Et₃NH][**6a**] as a colorless solid (50.4 mg, 40%). ¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ 7.76 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H, N=CH–N), 6.41 (broad signal, 1H, N–H), 3.13 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, cationic N–CH₂), 3.08 (s, 3H, anionic N–CH₃), 2.83 (s, 3H, anionic N–CH₃), 1.26 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 9H, cationic N–CH₂CH₃), 1.03 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 0.85 (broad signal, 1H, B–H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ 157.3 (N=C–N), 48.0 (cationic CH₂), 43.1, 35.7 (two N–C signals), 9.2 (cationic CH₃). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (160 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ −4.2 (1B, B–N), −14.5 to −17.0 (10B, B–H), −19.0 (1B, B–H). High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): *m/z* calcd for [C₃H₁₉B₁₂N₂][−]: 213.2738. Found: 213.2762.

Synthesis of amidine [Et₃NH](6b**):** A dry 20 mL vial, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with [Et₃NH]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCOC₆H₅] (101 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1 equiv). Then anhydrous MeCN (3 mL) was added, and dry Et₃N (0.3 mL, 2.16 mmol, 9.8 equiv) was added to the solution under N₂ protection.

Pentafluorophenylcarboxylic acid chloride (80.0 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added at 25 °C. The temperature was raised to 50 °C. After 30 min, aniline (61 mg, 0.66 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added. The mixture was stirred for another 4 h and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The cloudy residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent DCM/MeCN = 4:1, fraction size 20 mL). The combined eluates were concentrated on a rotary evaporator and dried under vacuum at 60 °C overnight to afford compound $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}][\mathbf{6b}]$ as a yellow solid (87.7 mg, 91%). $^1\text{H}\{^{11}\text{B}\}$ NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , 23 °C): δ 10.00 (s, 1H, N–H), 7.53–7.48 (m, 1H, phenyl H), 7.41–7.35 (overlapping m, 4H, phenyl H), 7.24–7.09 (overlapping m, 3H, phenyl H), 7.03–6.78 (overlapping broad signal and m, 3H, phenyl H and N–H), 6.65 (broad signal, 1H, N–H), 3.29–3.22 (m, 6H, cationic N–CH₂), 1.62 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 1.40 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 9H, cationic N–CH₂CH₃), 1.22 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 1.05 (broad signal, 1H, B–H). This spectrum contained small signals at 7.18, 6.71 and 6.67 ppm ascribed to residual aniline. $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100 MHz, CD_3CN , 23 °C): δ 165.6 (N=C–N), 138.1, 133.2, 131.3, 130.4, 130.1, 129.9, 127.5, 125.6 (8 aryl signals), 48.3 (cationic N–CH₂), 9.4 (cationic N–CH₃). This spectrum showed small signals at 149.1, 130.2, 118.3 and 115.6 ppm ascribed to residual aniline. $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (128 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , 23 °C): δ –5.8 (1B, B–N), –13.5 to –16.5 (10B, B–H), –17.4 (1B, B–H). High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23}\text{B}_{12}\text{N}_2]^-$: 337.3056. Found: 337.2382.

Synthesis of amidine $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}](\mathbf{6c})$: A dry 20 mL vial, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}]_2[\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NHCOC}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2]$ (177 mg, 0.33 mmol, 1 equiv). Then anhydrous MeCN (3 mL) was added, and dry Et_3N (0.45 mL, 3.25 mmol, 9.8 equiv) was added to the solution under N_2 protection. Pentafluorophenylcarboxylic acid chloride (128 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.7 equiv) was added at 25 °C. The temperature was raised to 50 °C. After 30 min, N,N -dimethylethylamine (88 mg, 1.00 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added. The mixture was stirred for another 4 h, and 1 M aqueous HCl (5 mL) was added. The suspension was extracted with EtOAc/MeCN 3:1 (5 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , and the solution was filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The cloudy residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent DCM/MeCN = 4:3, fraction size 20 mL). The combined eluates were concentrated and dried under vacuum at 60 °C overnight to afford compound $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}][\mathbf{6c}]$ as a yellow solid (132 mg, 100%). $^1\text{H}\{^{11}\text{B}\}$ NMR (400 MHz, CD_3CN , 23 °C): δ 8.54 (broad signal, 1H, N–H), 7.59–7.55 (overlapping m, 3H, aryl H), 7.46 (broad signal, 1H, N–H), 6.98 (very broad signal, 1H, N–H), 3.43 (dt, J = 7.2 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.24 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.77 (s, 6H, N–CH₃), 1.41 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 1.12 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 1.06 (broad signal, 1H, B–H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100 MHz, CD_3CN , 23 °C): δ 161.9 (N=C–N), 134.6, 134.2, 129.8, 129.2 (4 aryl signals), 56.9, 44.8, 40.0. $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (128 MHz, CD_3CN , 23 °C): δ –6.9 (1B, B–N), –13.0 to –18.0 (overlapping signals with peaks at –15.2 and –16.1 ppm, 11B, B–H). High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{27}\text{B}_{12}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_3\text{H}]^-$: 400.2699. Found: 400.2714.

Synthesis of urea $[\text{NBu}_4]_2(\mathbf{7a})$: In a glovebox filled with N_2 , a 20 mL vial was charged with $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}][\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NH}_3]$ (260 mg, 1.00 mmol, 1 equiv), NaH (53 mg, 2.2 mmol, 2.2 equiv) and a stir bar. THF (10 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min until there was no H_2 evolution anymore. Phenyl isocyanate (238 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2 equiv) was slowly added. The conversion was complete after stirring for 5 h. The flask was transferred out of the glovebox. The solvent was removed under vacuum, and H_2O (10 mL) was added. The aqueous solution was heated to 50 °C, and $[\text{NBu}_4]\text{Br}$ (677 mg, 2.1 mmol, 2.1 equiv) was added. A white solid precipitated immediately and was collected by filtration. It was dried under vacuum overnight to afford $[\text{NBu}_4]_2[\mathbf{7a}]$ as a colorless microcrystalline product (685 mg, 90%). $^1\text{H}\{^{11}\text{B}\}$ NMR (400 MHz, CD_3CN): δ = 8.52 (broad s, 1H, anionic NH), 7.41 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz, Ph H), 7.18 (dd, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz, 7.6 Hz, Ph–H), 6.83 (t, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz, Ph–H), 3.96 (broad s, 1H, NH), 3.25–3.01 (m, 16H, cationic N–CH₂), 1.67–1.50 (m, 16H, cationic N–CH₂CH₂), 1.41–1.27 (overlapping m and s, 21H, cationic N–CH₂CH₂CH₂ and B–H), 1.04 (s, 5H, B–H), 0.95 (t, 24H, J = 7.3 Hz, cationic CH₃), 0.85 (s, 1H, B–H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, CD_3CN): δ = 158.6, 142.8, 129.5 (overlapping signals), 121.2, 59.2, 24.3, 20.3, 10.8. $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (128 MHz,

CD₃CN): δ = −5.0 (1B, B–N), −15.4 (5B, B–H), −16.2 (5B, B–H), −19.3 (1B, B–H). High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): m/z calcd for [C₇H₁₈B₁₂N₂O]^{2−} 138.1320. Found: 138.1331.

Synthesis of urea [PPh₄]₂(7b): This product was prepared in a similar manner to [NBu₄]₂[7a], using 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (307 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2 equiv) and [PPh₄]Br (881 mg, 2.1 mmol, 2.1 equiv). [PPh₄]₂[7b] was obtained as a colorless microcrystalline solid (869 mg, 91%). ¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 8.59 (s, 1H, anionic NH), 7.95–7.85 (m, 8H, cationic H), 7.81–5.58 (overlapping m, 32H, cationic H), 7.41–7.28 (m, 2H, Ph–H), 7.13–6.96 (m, 2H, Ph–H), 4.00 (s, 1H, N–H), 1.33 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 1.07 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 0.88 (broad signal, 1H, B–H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 158.4, 141.7, 136.4 (d, J_{PC} = 2.4 Hz, cation CH), 135.6 (d, J_{PC} = 10 Hz, cation CH), 131.3 (d, J_{PC} = 13.0 Hz, cation CH), 129.2, 124.9, 119.6, 118.8 (d, J_{PC} = 89 Hz, cation C_q). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = −5.0 (1B, B–N), −15.5 (5B, B–H), −16.2 (5B, B–H), −19.2 (1B, B–H). High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): m/z calcd for [C₇H₁₇B₁₂N₂OCl]^{2−} 155.1125. Found: 155.1133.

Synthesis of isocyanate [MePPh₃]₂(8): In a glovebox filled with N₂, a 50 mL round-bottom flask was charged with Cs[B₁₂H₁₁NH₃] (594 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1 equiv), NaH (144 mg, 6.0 mmol, 3 equiv) and a stir bar. DMF (10 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 10 min until there was no H₂ evolution anymore. Then ClC(O)NMe₂ (6 equiv) diluted in DMF (2 mL) was slowly added by an Eppendorf pipet. The conversion was complete after stirring for 4 h. The flask was transferred out of the glovebox, and the volatiles were removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in H₂O (10 mL) at ca. 90 °C, giving a slightly yellow solution. The solution was stirred at 80–100 °C for 1 h, and [MePPh₃]Br (1.29 g, 5 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added. A white precipitate formed, and it was collected by filtration. Purification by column chromatography (eluent DCM/MeCN 4:3) afforded [MePPh₃]₂[8] as a colorless solid (369 mg, 25%). ¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 7.90–7.83 (m, 6H, cationic CH), 7.76–7.62 (overlapping m, 24H, cationic CH), 2.83 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.23 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 0.97 (broad signal, 5H, B–H), 0.75 (broad signal, 1H, B–H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 136.1 (d, J_{PC} = 3.0 Hz, cation CH), 134.2 (d, J_{PC} = 11 Hz, cation CH), 131.1 (d, J_{PC} = 13 Hz, cation CH), 120.4 (d, J_{PC} = 89 Hz, cation C_q), 9.37 (d, J_{PC} = 58 Hz, cation CH₃). The N=C=O carbon atom could not be detected unambiguously. ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = −7.74 (1B, B–N), −15.4 (5B, B–H), −16.7 (5B, B–H), −19.6 (1B, B–H). Mass-spectrometric characterization of this product proved difficult; the results that were obtained by negative-mode ESI-MS are shown in Figure S2, along with the IR spectrum in Figure S3.

Additional figures, X-ray crystallographic data and copies of NMR spectra are provided in the Supporting Information file; see “Supplementary Materials”.

4. Conclusions

In summary, the synthesis and characterization of a series of compounds based on the amino-dodecaborate anion **2** has been achieved, including amidinium ions **6**, amides **3**, ureas **7** and dodecaboranyl isocyanate **8**. The new products have been fully characterized spectroscopically, and solid-state structures have been elucidated for nine derivatives. Amidinium ions **7** are reported for the first time, as well as aromatic ureas of the structure {B₁₂}NH-C(O)-NHAr. A facile method for the interconversion of the dianionic and monoanionic form of amides **3** has been developed, which is of relevance in view their different physical properties, in particular solubility and crystallinity. A fragmentation-based approach to dodecaboranyl isocyanate **8** was developed, which is expected to provide access to novel {B₁₂} derivatives by subsequent nucleophilic addition to the NCO group or by pericyclic reactions. The transformations leading to **6**, **7** and **8** extend the synthetic toolbox to produce boron clusters for applications in various areas.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online: Supporting Information file with experimental procedures and spectroscopic data. Crystal structures have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre: CCDC1861483–1861492. They are available free of charge from www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk.

Author Contributions: Y.Z. and Y.S. carried out the majority of the synthetic work and contributed equally; T.W. conducted additional experiments; J.L. and B.S. solved the X-ray crystal structures; Y.Z. and S.D. wrote the manuscript; S.D. supervised the study.

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Sample Availability: Not available.



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Supplementary Information for

**Synthesis and X-ray structural characterization of amidine, amide,
urea and isocyanate derivatives of the *closo*-aminododecaborate
anion [B₁₂H₁₁(NH₃)][−]**

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I General Information

Chemicals

If not otherwise specified, reagents and organic solvents were commercially available and used without further purification. Anhydrous solvents were prepared by passage through activated Al₂O₃ and stored over 3 Å molecular sieves. CD₃CN and CD₂Cl₂ were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories and filtered through Al₂O₃ prior to use. [B₁₂H₁₂]²⁻ and [B₁₂H₁₁NH₃]⁻ salts and dodecaborate amides **3a–e** were prepared according to the literature.[1–3]

Reaction Conditions

Glassware for air-sensitive reactions was dried at 150 °C and allowed to cool in a vacuum. Reactions carried out in a glovebox were run under a nitrogen atmosphere with O₂, H₂O <1 ppm.

Characterization

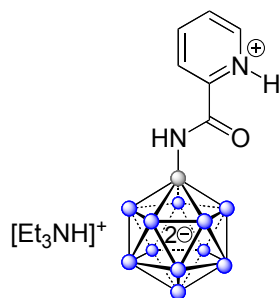
Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using silica gel 60, F254 with a thickness of 0.25 mm. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (200–30 mesh).

Low-resolution ESI-MS data were recorded on Advion Expression CMS instrument. High-resolution MS data were recorded using IT-TOF detection (Shimadzu, Japan) equipped with an electrospray ionization source (ESI). Accurate mass determination was corrected by calibration using sodium trifluoroacetate clusters as a reference.

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies were performed on an Oxford Diffraction Gemini A Ultra diffractometer equipped with an 135mm Atlas CCD detector and using Mo K-α radiation

NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVANCE III 500 spectrometer (^1H NMR 500.13 MHz, ^{13}C NMR 125.77 MHz, ^{11}B NMR 160.46 MHz) or a Bruker AVANCE III 400 spectrometer (^1H NMR 400.13 MHz, ^{13}C NMR 100.62 MHz, ^{11}B NMR 128.38 MHz) at the temperature indicated. Data are reported as follows: Chemical shift in ppm, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, etc.), coupling constant J in Hz, integration, and (where applicable) interpretation. Signals were referenced against solvent peaks (^1H : residual $\text{CHD}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CD}_3$ = 2.05 ppm, residual CHD_2CN = 1.94 ppm, residual CHDCl_2 = 5.32 ppm, $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$: $\text{CD}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CD}_3$ = 29.84 ppm, CD_3CN = 1.32 ppm, CD_2Cl_2 = 53.32 ppm). ^{11}B and $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra were calibrated against external $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ = 0 ppm ($\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ capillary in C_6D_6).

II Experimental Section



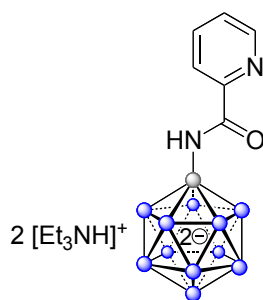
Synthesis of [Et₃NH][3e-H]: In a glovebox filled with N₂, a 20 mL vial was charged with [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NH₃] (212.4 mg, 0.817 mmol, 1 equiv), NaH (138.2 mg, 5.758 mmol, 7 equiv) and a stir bar. THF (4 mL) and DMF (4 mL) were added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes until there was no H₂ evolution anymore. Then pyridine-2-carbonyl chloride hydrochloride PyCOCl·HCl (220.2 mg, 1.237 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was slowly added. The conversion was complete after stirring for 5 h. The flask was transferred out of the glovebox. H₂O (4 mL) was added, and the pH value of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 2–3 with 1 M aqueous HCl. [NEt₃H]Cl (300 mg, 2.180 mmol, 2.7 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was extracted with MeCN/EtOAc (1:2 v/v). The organic layers were concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified by recrystallization from methanol to afford yellowish crystals of [Et₃NH][3e-H] (150 mg, 50%).

¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 8.96 (s, 1H, anionic NH), 8.90–8.86 (m, 1H, Py H), 8.18–8.14 (overlapping m, 2H, Py H), 7.89–7.72 (m, 1H, Py H), 6.63 (t, 1H, *J*_{NH} = 52 Hz, NH), 3.27 (s, 1H, NH), 3.20–3.15 (m, 6H, cationic N-CH₂), 1.47 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 9H, cationic CH₃), 1.20 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 1.13 (broad signal, 1H, B-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 166.7, 149.5, 143.9, 141.5, 129.8, 124.5 (6 anionic signals), 48.0, 9.2 (2 cationic signals).

¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = -7.6 (1B, *B*-N), -15.3 (5B, *B*-H), -15.7 (overlapping signals, 6B, *B*-H).

High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): *m/z* calcd for [C₆H₁₇B₁₂N₂O][−] 263.2430. Found: 263.2459.



Transformation of [Et₃NH][3e-H**] to [Et₃NH]₂[**3e**]:** A 20 mL vial was charged with [Et₃NH][**3e-H**] (50 mg) and a stir bar. MeCN (3 mL) and Et₃N (0.5 mL) were added, and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Then the stir bar was removed, and the solution was concentrated on a rotary evaporator and dried overnight under vacuum at 80 °C to afford compound [Et₃NH]₂[**3e**] in quantitative yield.

This method can also be applied for the transformation of other compounds **3-H** to **3** quantitatively. ¹¹B{¹H} NMR spectra of **3b**, **3b-H**, **3e** and **3e-H** are displayed in Figure S1.

¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 8.56 (broad signal, 1H, Py H), 8.09-8.00 (m, 1H, Py H), 7.99-7.80 (overlapping m, 2H, Py H and amide N-H), 7.50-7.38 (m, 1H, Py H), 4.63 (broad t, 2H, *J*_{NH} = 52 Hz, N-H from cation), 3.25-3.01 (m, 12H, cationic N-CH₂), 1.34 (s, 5H, B-H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 9H, cationic CH₃), 1.03 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 0.89 (broad signal, 1H, B-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 166.2, 152.9, 149.0, 138.5, 126.4, 122.2 (6 anionic signals), 47.8, 9.1 (2 cationic signals).

¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = -5.3 (1B, B-N), -15.3 (5B, B-H), -16.4 (5B, B-H), -18.7 (1B, B-H).

High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): *m/z* calcd for [C₆H₁₇B₁₂N₂O]²⁻ 131.1226. Found: 131.1254.

The $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of **3b**, **3b-H**, **3e** and **3e-H** are shown in Figure S1 as representative examples to demonstrate the effect of protonation. For both product pairs **3b/3b-H** and **3e/3e-H**, similar effects are observed. Upon protonation, the B–N signal is shifted from –5 ppm to –8 ppm. On the other hand, the B–H vertices become more deshielded; the B12 signal appears at –19 ppm in the dianionic form and overlaps with the B2–11 resonances in the monoanionic form.

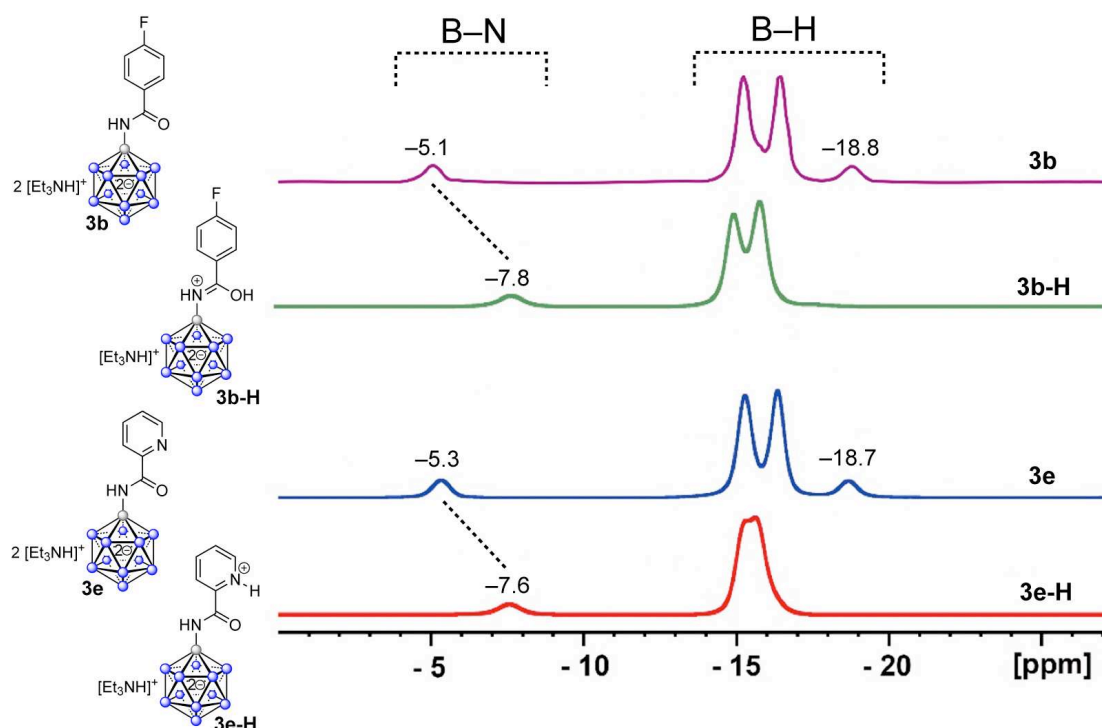
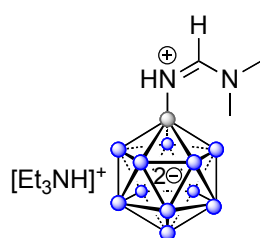


Figure S1. $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of **3b**, **3b-H**, **3e** and **3e-H** (acetonitrile- d_3 , 128 MHz, 23 °C).



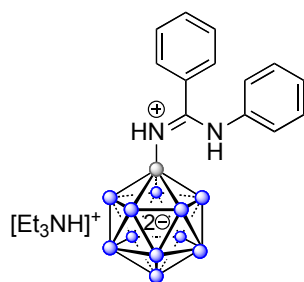
Synthesis of amidine [Et₃NH][6a]: In a glovebox, a dry 20 mL vial, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NH₃] (102 mg, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv). Then anhydrous DMF (1 mL) was added. The vial was transferred to a fumehood, and dry Et₃N (1.0 mL, 7.20 mmol, 18 equiv) was added to the solution under N₂ protection. Then 2,4,6-trimethylphenylcarboxylic acid chloride (110 mg, 0.60 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with an aqueous [Et₃NH]Cl solution (2 mL H₂O + 2 equiv [Et₃NH]Cl); the pH value at this point was ca. 7–8. The mixture was extracted with DCM/MeCN = 4 : 1 (8 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, and the solution was filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The cloudy residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent DCM/MeCN = 10:3, fraction size 20 mL). The combined eluates were concentrated on a rotary evaporator and dried under vacuum at 60 °C overnight to afford compound [Et₃NH][6a] as a colorless solid (50.4 mg, 40%).

¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ 7.76 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H, N=CH-N), 6.41 (broad signal, 1H, N-H), 3.13 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6H, cationic N-CH₂), 3.08 (s, 3H, anionic N-CH₃), 2.83 (s, 3H, anionic N-CH₃), 1.26 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 9H, cationic N-CH₂CH₃), 1.03 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 0.85 (broad signal, 1H, B-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ 157.3 (N=C-N), 48.0 (cationic CH₂), 43.1, 35.7 (two N-C signals), 9.2 (cationic CH₃).

¹¹B{¹H} NMR (160 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ -4.2 (1B, B-N), -14.5 to -17.0 (10B, B-H), -19.0 (1B, B-H).

High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): *m/z* calcd for [C₃H₁₉B₁₂N₂]⁻: 213.2738. Found: 213.2762.



Synthesis of amidine [Et₃NH][6b]: A dry 20 mL vial, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with [Et₃NH]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCOC₆H₅] (101 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1 equiv). Then anhydrous MeCN (3 mL) was added, and dry Et₃N (0.3 mL, 2.16 mmol, 9.8 equiv) was added to the solution under N₂ protection. Pentafluorophenylcarboxylic acid chloride (80.0 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added at 25 °C. The temperature was raised to 50 °C. After 30 min, aniline (61 mg, 0.66 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added. The mixture was stirred for another 4 h and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The cloudy residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent DCM/MeCN = 4:1, fraction size 20 mL). The combined eluates were concentrated on a rotary evaporator and dried under vacuum at 60 °C overnight to afford compound [Et₃NH][6b] as a yellow solid (87.7 mg, 91%).

¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, 23 °C): δ 10.00 (s, 1H, N-H), 7.53-7.48 (m, 1H, phenyl H), 7.41-7.35 (overlapping m, 4H, phenyl H), 7.24-7.09 (overlapping m, 3H, phenyl H), 7.03-6.78 (overlapping broad signal and m, 3H, phenyl H and N-H), 6.65 (broad signal, 1H, N-H) 3.29-3.22 (m, 6H, cationic N-CH₂), 1.62 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 1.40 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 9H, cationic N-CH₂CH₃), 1.22 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 1.05 (broad signal, 1H, B-H).

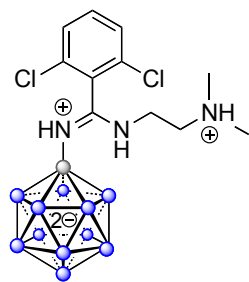
This spectrum contained small signals at 7.18, 6.71 and 6.67 ppm ascribed to residual aniline

¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ 165.6 (N=C-N), 138.1, 133.2, 131.3, 130.4, 130.1, 129.9, 127.5, 125.6 (8 aryl signals), 48.3 (cationic N-CH₂), 9.4 (cationic N-CH₃).

This spectrum showed small signals at 149.1, 130.2, 118.3 and 115.6 ppm ascribed to residual aniline.

$^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (128 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , 23 °C): δ -5.8 (1B, B-N), -13.5 to -16.5 (10B, B-H), -17.4 (1B, B-H).

High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23}\text{B}_{12}\text{N}_2]^-$: 337.3056. Found: 337.2382.



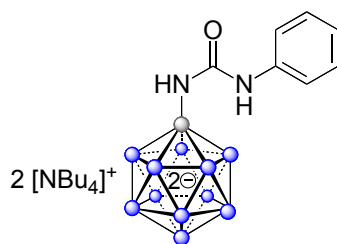
Synthesis of amidine [Et₃NH][6c]: A dry 20 mL vial, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with [Et₃NH]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCOC₆H₃Cl₂] (177 mg, 0.33 mmol, 1 equiv). Then anhydrous MeCN (3 mL) was added, and dry Et₃N (0.45 mL, 3.25 mmol, 9.8 equiv) was added to the solution under N₂ protection. Pentafluorophenylcarboxylic acid chloride (128 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.7 equiv) was added at 25 °C. The temperature was raised to 50 °C. After 30 min, *N,N*-dimethylethylamine (88 mg, 1.00 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added. The mixture was stirred for another 4 h, and 1 M aqueous HCl (5 mL) was added. The suspension was extracted with EtOAc/MeCN 3:1 (5 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, and the solution was filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The cloudy residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent DCM/MeCN = 4:3, fraction size 20 mL). The combined eluates were concentrated and dried under vacuum at 60 °C overnight to afford compound [Et₃NH][6c] as a yellow solid (132 mg, 100%).

¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ 8.54 (broad signal, 1H, N-H), 7.59-7.55 (overlapping m, 3H, aryl H), 7.46 (broad signal, 1H, N-H), 6.98 (very broad signal, 1H, N-H), 3.43 (dt, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.24 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.77 (s, 6H, N-CH₃), 1.41 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 1.12 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 1.06 (broad signal, 1H, B-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ 161.9 (N=C-N), 134.6, 134.2, 129.8, 129.2 (4 aryl signals), 56.9, 44.8, 40.0.

¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN, 23 °C): δ -6.9 (1B, B-N), -13.0 to -18.0 (overlapping signals with peaks at -15.2 and -16.1 ppm, 11B, B-H).

High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): *m/z* calcd for [C₁₁H₂₇B₁₂Cl₂N₃-H]⁻: 400.2699. Found: 400.2714.



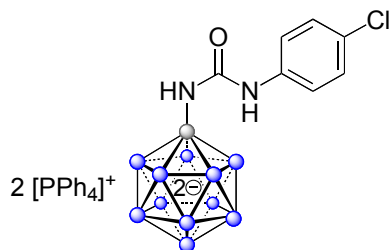
Synthesis of urea $[\text{NBu}_4]_2[\mathbf{7a}]$: In a glovebox filled with N_2 , a 20 mL vial was charged with $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}][\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NH}_3]$ (260 mg, 1.00 mmol, 1 equiv), NaH (53 mg, 2.2 mmol, 2.2 equiv) and a stir bar. THF (10 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes until there was no H_2 evolution anymore. Phenyl isocyanate (238 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2 equiv) was slowly added. The conversion was complete after stirring for 5 h. The flask was transferred out of the glovebox. The solvent was removed under vacuum, and H_2O (10 mL) was added. The aqueous solution was heated to $50\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and $[\text{NBu}_4]\text{Br}$ (677 mg, 2.1 mmol, 2.1 equiv) was added. A white solid precipitated immediately and was collected by filtration. It was dried under vacuum overnight to afford $[\text{NBu}_4]_2[\mathbf{7a}]$ as a colorless microcrystalline product (685 mg, 90%).

$^1\text{H}\{^{11}\text{B}\}$ NMR (400 MHz, CD_3CN): δ = 8.52 (broad s, 1H, anionic NH), 7.41 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz, Ph H), 7.18 (dd, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz, 7.6 Hz, Ph H), 6.83 (t, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz, Ph H), 3.96 (broad s, 1H, NH), 3.25-3.01 (m, 16H, cationic N- CH_2), 1.67-1.50 (m, 16H, cationic N- CH_2CH_2), 1.41-1.27 (overlapping m and s, 21H, cationic N- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ and B-H), 1.04 (s, 5H, B-H), 0.95 (t, 24H, J = 7.3 Hz, cationic CH_3), 0.85 (s, 1H, B-H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, CD_3CN): δ = 158.6, 142.8, 129.5 (overlapping signals), 121.2, 59.2, 24.3, 20.3, 10.8.

$^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (128 MHz, CD_3CN): δ = -5.0 (1B, B-N), -15.4 (5B, B-H), -16.2 (5B, B-H), -19.3 (1B, B-H).

High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_7\text{H}_{18}\text{B}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}]^2$ 138.1320. Found: 138.1331.



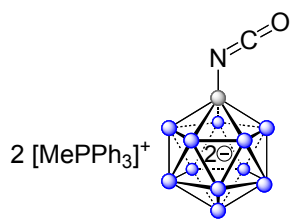
Synthesis of urea [PPh₄]₂[7b]: This product was prepared in a similar manner to [NBu₄]₂[7a], using 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (307 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2 equiv) and [PPh₄]Br (881 mg, 2.1 mmol, 2.1 equiv). [PPh₄]₂[7b] was obtained as a colorless microcrystalline solid (869 mg, 91%).

¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 8.59 (s, 1H, anionic NH), 7.95-7.85 (m, 8H, cationic H), 7.81-5.58 (overlapping m, 32H, cationic H), 7.41-7.28 (m, 2H, Ph H), 7.13-6.96 (m, 2H, Ph H), 4.00 (s, 1H, N-H), 1.33 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 1.07 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 0.88 (broad signal, 1H, B-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 158.4, 141.7, 136.4 (d, *J*_{P,C} = 2.4 Hz, cation CH), 135.6 (d, *J*_{P,C} = 10 Hz, cation CH), 131.3 (d, *J*_{P,C} = 13.0 Hz, cation CH), 129.2, 124.9, 119.6, 118.8 (d, *J*_{P,C} = 89 Hz, cation C_q).

¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = -5.0 (1B, B-N), -15.5 (5B, B-H), -16.2 (5B, B-H), -19.2 (1B, B-H).

High-resolution ESI-MS (negative mode, MeOH): *m/z* calcd for [C₇H₁₇B₁₂N₂OCl]²⁻ 155.1125. Found: 155.1133.



Synthesis of isocyanate [MePPh₃]₂[8]: In a glovebox filled with N₂, a 50 mL round-bottom flask was charged with Cs[B₁₂H₁₁NH₃] (594 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1 equiv), NaH (144 mg, 6.0 mmol, 3 equiv) and a stir bar. DMF (10 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 10 minutes until there was no H₂ evolution anymore. Then ClC(O)NMe₂ (6 equiv) diluted in DMF (2 mL) was slowly added by an Eppendorf pipet. The conversion was complete after stirring for 4 h. The flask was transferred out of the glovebox, and the volatiles were removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in H₂O (10 mL) at *ca.* 90 °C, giving a slightly yellow solution. The solution was stirred at 80–100 °C for 1 h, and [MePPh₃]Br (1.29 g, 5 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added. A white precipitate formed, and it was collected by filtration. Purification by column chromatography (eluent DCM/MeCN 4:3) afforded [MePPh₃]₂[8] as a colorless solid (369 mg, 25%).

¹H{¹¹B} NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 7.90-7.83 (m, 6H, cationic CH), 7.76-7.62 (overlapping m, 24H, cationic CH), 2.83 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.23 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 0.97 (broad signal, 5H, B-H), 0.75 (broad signal, 1H, B-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = 136.1 (d, *J*_{P,C} = 3.0 Hz, cation CH), 134.2 (d, *J*_{P,C} = 11 Hz, cation CH), 131.1 (d, *J*_{P,C} = 13 Hz, cation CH), 120.4 (d, *J*_{P,C} = 89 Hz, cation C_q), 9.37 (d, ¹*J*_{P,C} = 58 Hz, cation CH₃). The N=C=O carbon atom could not be detected unambiguously.

¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz, CD₃CN): δ = -7.74 (1B, B-N), -15.4 (5B, B-H), -16.7 (5B, B-H), -19.6 (1B, B-H).

Mass-spectrometric characterization of this product proved difficult; the results that were obtained by negative-mode ESI-MS are shown in Figure S2, along with the IR spectrum in Figure S3.

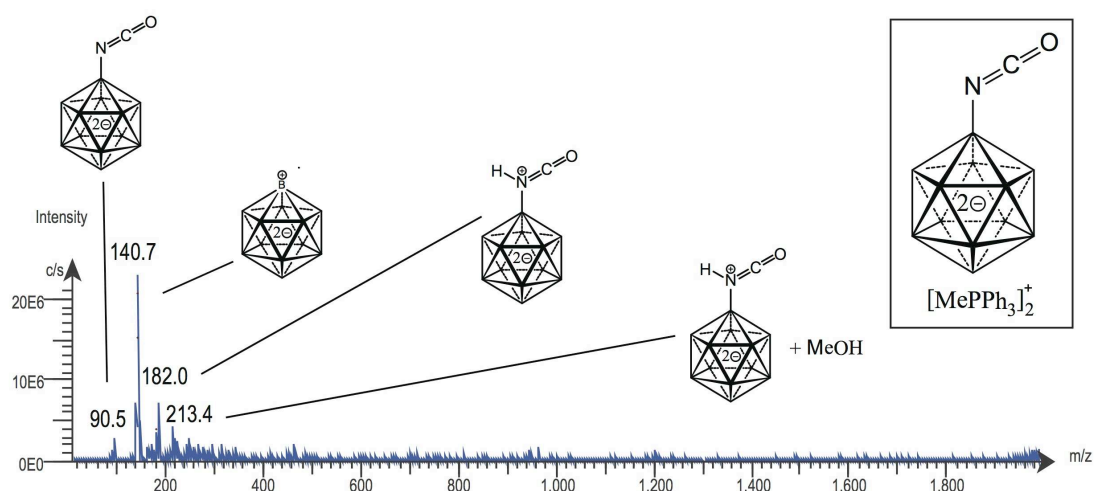


Figure S2. (-)-ESI Mass spectrum of **8** in MeOH.

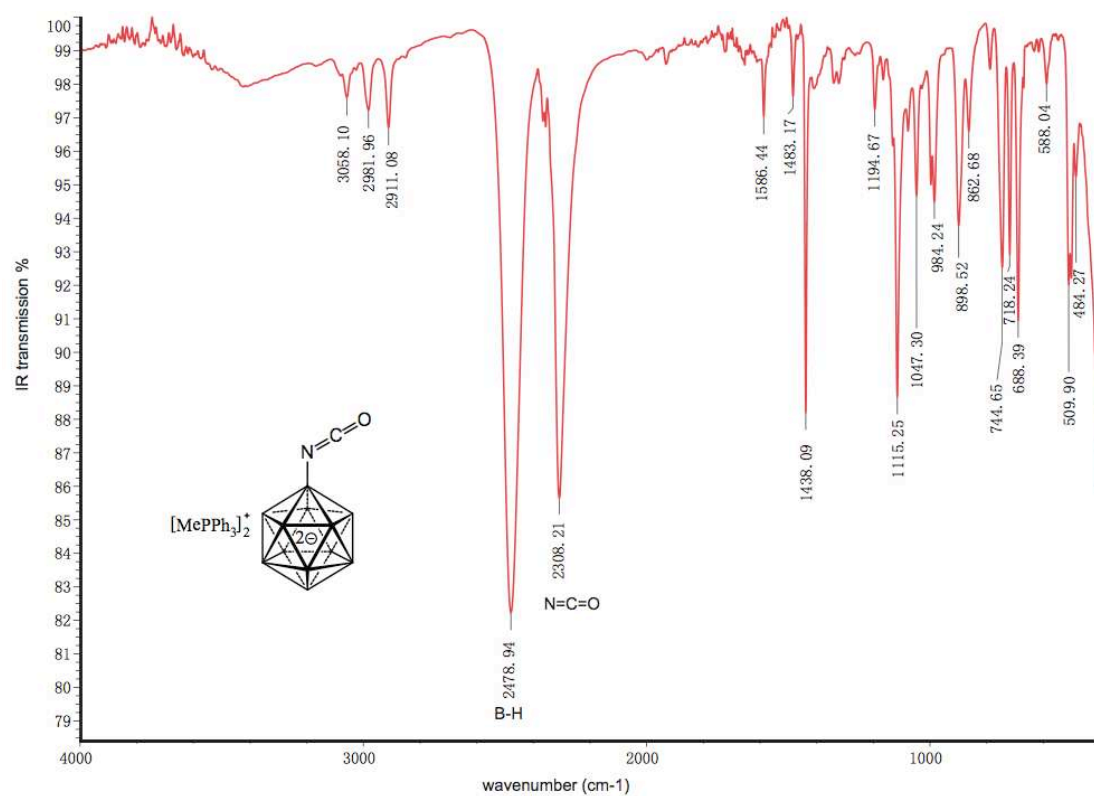


Figure S3. IR spectrum of $[PPh_4]_2[8]$.

III X-ray Crystallography

CCDC1861483–1861492 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this publication. These data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre *via* www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

Crystals of the products [Et₃NH]₂[**3b**], [Et₃NH][**3d-H**], [Et₃NH]₂[**3e**], [Et₃NH][**3e-H**], [MePPh₃][**6a**], [Et₃NH][**6c**] and [MePPh₃]₂[**8**] were measured at room temperature because the X-ray facility of our department does not routinely offer measurements with nitrogen cooling.

Crystal structure of [Et₃NH]₂[3a] (CCDC1861488)

Compound [Et₃NH]₂[3a] (20 mg) was dissolved in acetone/MeCN (0.25 mL/0.25 mL) in a 1 mL glass vial. The resulting colorless solution was filtered into an 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with hexanes (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [Et₃NH]₄[B₁₂H₁₁NHCOPh]₂·H₂O suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 3 d at 25 °C.

Bond precision:	C-C = 0.0084 Å	Wavelength=0.71073
Cell:	a=10.3802(8)	b=15.9133(12) c=18.0577(15)
	alpha=79.497(7)	beta=87.786(7) gamma=87.828(6)
Temperature:	170 K	
	Calculated	Reported
Volume	2929.2(4)	2929.2(4)
Space group	P -1	P -1
Hall group	-P 1	-P 1
Moiety formula	2(C7 H17 B12 N O), 4(C6 H16 N), H2 O	2(C7 H17 B12 N O), 4(C6 H16 N), H2 O
Sum formula	C38 H100 B24 N6 O3	C38 H100 B24 N6 O3
Mr	948.68	948.67
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.076	1.076
Z	2	2
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.060	0.060
F000	1028.0	1028.0
F000'	1028.24	
h,k,lmax	12,19,21	12,19,21
Nref	10756	10623
Tmin,Tmax	0.972,0.977	0.849,1.000
Tmin'	0.972	
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.849 Tmax=1.000		
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN		
Data completeness= 0.988	Theta(max)= 25.350	
R(reflections)= 0.1239(6692)	wR2(reflections)= 0.3535(10623)	
S = 1.034	Npar= 655	

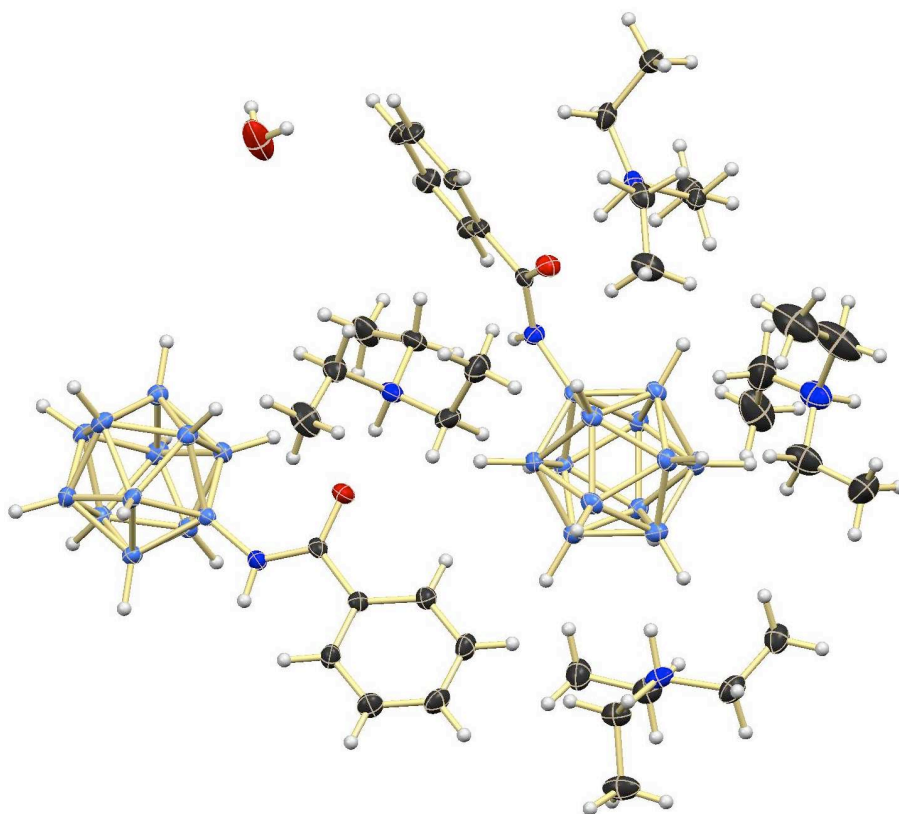


Figure S4. ORTEP representation of [Et₃NH]₄[B₁₂H₁₁NHCOPh]₂·H₂O; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of [Et₃NH]₂[3b] (CCDC1861489)

Compound [Et₃NH]₂[3b] (20 mg) was dissolved in acetone/MeCN (0.25 mL/0.25 mL) in a 1 mL glass vial. The resulting colorless solution was filtered into an 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with hexanes (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [Et₃NH]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCO-C₆H₄-F]·0.5CH₃C(O)CH₃ suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 1 d at 25 °C.

Bond precision:	C-C = 0.0060 Å	Wavelength=0.71073
Cell:	a=17.517(2) alpha=90	b=10.7703(8) beta=106.010(11) c=35.537(4) gamma=90
Temperature:	293 K	
	Calculated	Reported
Volume	6444.5(12)	6444.4(12)
Space group	C 2/c	C 1 2/c 1
Hall group	-C 2yc	-C 2yc
Moiety formula	2(C7 H16 B12 F N O), 4(C6 H16 N), C3 H6 O	2(C7 H16 B12 F N O), C3 H6 O, 4(C6 H16 N)
Sum formula	C41 H102 B24 F2 N6 O3	C41 H102 B24 F2 N6 O3
Mr	1024.73	1024.72
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.056	1.056
Z	4	4
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.063	0.063
F000	2208.0	2208.0
F000'	2208.65	
h,k,lmax	21,12,42	21,12,42
Nref	5906	5882
Tmin,Tmax	0.973,0.992	0.780,1.000
Tmin'	0.970	
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.780 Tmax=1.000		
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN		
Data completeness=	0.996	Theta(max)= 25.350
R(reflections)=	0.0819(3329)	wR2(reflections)= 0.2399(5882)
S =	1.015	Npar= 351

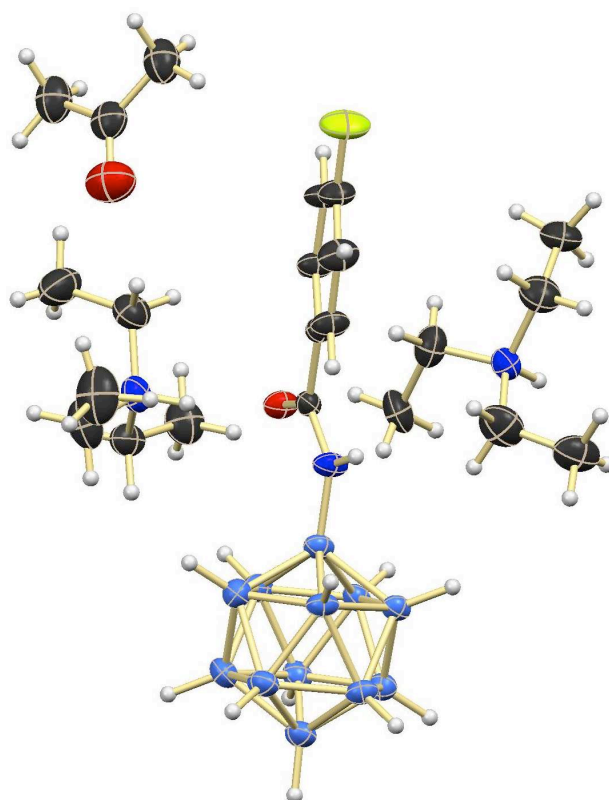


Figure S5. ORTEP representation of $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}]_4[\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NHCO-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-F}]_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of [Et₃NH]₂[3c] (CCDC1861486)

Compound [Et₃NH]₂[3c] (20 mg) was dissolved in MeCN (0.5 mL) in a 1 mL glass vial. The resulting colorless solution was filtered into an 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with Et₂O (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [Et₃NH]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCO-C₆H₄-I] suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 1 d at 25 °C.

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0060 Å		Wavelength=0.71073	
Cell:	a=10.4220(6)	b=14.6666(8)	c=20.0458(10)
	alpha=90	beta=96.507(5)	gamma=90
Temperature:	181 K		
		Calculated	Reported
Volume		3044.4(3)	3044.4(3)
Space group		P 21/n	P 1 21/n 1
Hall group		-P 2yn	-P 2yn
Moiety formula	C7 H16 B12 I N O, 2(C6 H16 N)	C7 H16 B12 I N O, 2(C6 H16 N)	C7 H16 B12 I N O, 2(C6 H16 N)
Sum formula	C19 H48 B12 I N3 O	C19 H48 B12 I N3 O	C19 H48 B12 I N3 O
Mr	591.22	591.22	591.22
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.290	1.290	1.290
Z	4	4	4
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	1.071	1.071	1.071
F000	1216.0	1216.0	1216.0
F000'	1214.35		
h,k,lmax	14,20,27	14,20,27	14,20,27
Nref	8520	7186	7186
Tmin,Tmax	0.705,0.807	0.838,1.000	0.838,1.000
Tmin'	0.681		
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.838 Tmax=1.000			
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN			
Data completeness= 0.843		Theta(max)= 29.551	
R(reflections)= 0.0530(5330)		wR2(reflections)= 0.1254(7186)	
S = 1.077		Npar= 331	

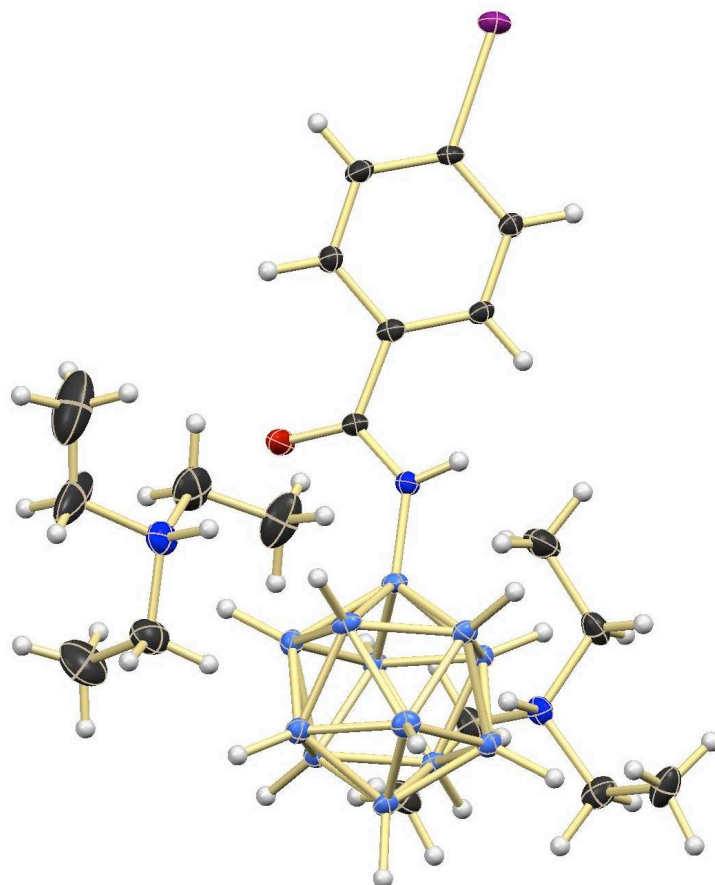


Figure S6. ORTEP representation of [Et₃NH]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCO-C₆H₄-I]; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of [Et₃NH][3d-H] (CCDC1861491)

Compound [Et₃NH][3d-H] (10 mg) was dissolved in acetone (0.5 mL) in a 1 mL glass vial. The resulting colorless solution was filtered into a 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with hexanes (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NHC(OH)-C₆H₄-OCH₃] suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 5 d at 25 °C.

Bond precision:	B- B = 0.0051 Å	Wavelength=0.71073	
Cell:	a=9.0952(6) alpha=90	b=35.086(2) beta=90	c=14.8327(9) gamma=90
Temperature:	293 K		
	Calculated	Reported	
Volume	4733.3(5)	4733.4(5)	
Space group	P c c n	P c c n	
Hall group	-P 2ab 2ac	-P 2ab 2ac	
Moiety formula	C8 H20 B12 N O2, C6 H16 N	C8 H20 B12 N O2, C6 H16 N	
Sum formula	C14 H36 B12 N2 O2	C14 H36 B12 N2 O2	
Mr	394.17	394.17	
Dx, g cm-3	1.106	1.106	
Z	8	8	
Mu (mm-1)	0.062	0.062	
F000	1680.0	1680.0	
F000'	1680.43		
h,k,lmax	10,42,17	10,42,17	
Nref	4329	4318	
Tmin,Tmax	0.981,0.989	0.935,1.000	
Tmin'	0.971		
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.935 Tmax=1.000			
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN			
Data completeness=	0.997	Theta(max)= 25.349	
R(reflections)=	0.0927(2910)	wR2(reflections)= 0.3020(4318)	
S =	1.042	Npar= 366	

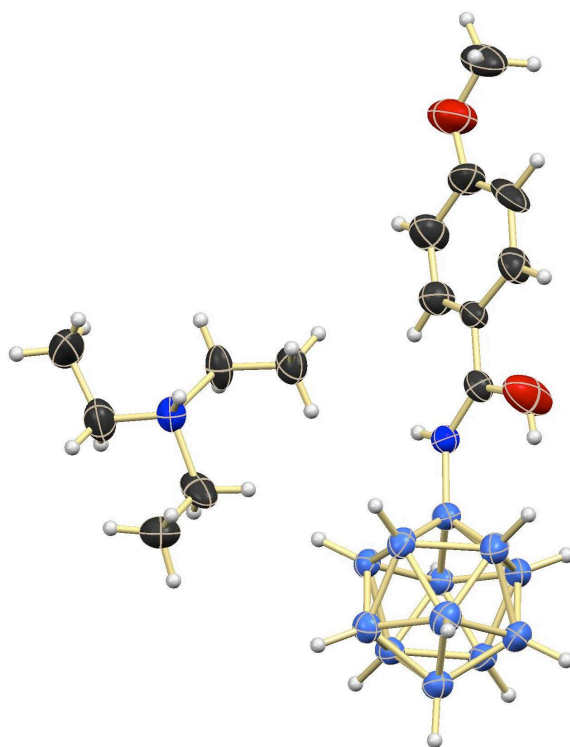


Figure S7. ORTEP representation of [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NHC(OH)-C₆H₄-OCH₃]; the protonated 4-methoxybenzamide moiety and the triethylammonium cation are both disordered. Only one of the two disordered parts is shown for clarity; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of [Et₃NH]₂[3e] (CCDC1861492)

Compound [Et₃NH]₂[3e] (20 mg) was dissolved in MeCN (0.5 mL) in a 1 mL glass vial. The resulting colorless solution was filtered into an 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with Et₂O (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [Et₃NH]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCO-C₅H₄N] suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 2 d at 25 °C.

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0035 Å		Wavelength=0.71073	
Cell:	a=31.573(2)	b=10.9139(7)	c=17.2044(13)
	alpha=90	beta=101.056(7)	gamma=90
Temperature:	293 K		
		Calculated	Reported
Volume		5818.3(7)	5818.3(7)
Space group		C 2/c	C 1 2/c 1
Hall group		-C 2yc	-C 2yc
Moiety formula	C6 H16 B12 N2 O, 2(C6 H16 N)		C6 H16 B12 N2 O, 2(C6 H16 N)
Sum formula	C18 H48 B12 N4 O		C18 H48 B12 N4 O
Mr	466.32		466.32
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.065		1.065
Z	8		8
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.059		0.059
F000	2016.0		2016.0
F000'	2016.43		
h,k,lmax	38,13,20		38,13,20
Nref	5345		5342
Tmin,Tmax	0.972,0.977		0.949,1.000
Tmin'	0.972		
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.949 Tmax=1.000			
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN			
Data completeness= 0.999		Theta(max)= 25.350	
R(reflections)= 0.0605(3486)		wR2(reflections)= 0.1775(5342)	
S = 1.050		Npar= 350	

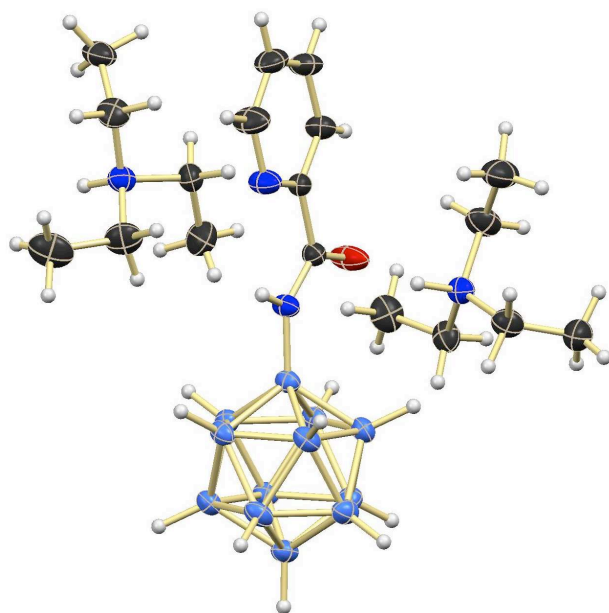


Figure S8. ORTEP representation of [Et₃NH]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCO-C₅H₄N]; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of 3e-H (CCDC1861490)

Compound [Et₃NH][3e-H] (25 mg) was dissolved in MeOH/MeCN (1 mL/1 mL) at *ca.* 50 °C in a 4 mL glass vial and allowed to cool to room temperature. Colorless crystals of the composition [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NHCO-C₅H₄N-H]·CH₃CN suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained within 1 d.

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0041 Å		Wavelength=0.71073	
Cell:	a=12.4068(12)	b=15.2490(18)	c=13.0624(12)
	alpha=90	beta=102.374(10)	gamma=90
Temperature:	293 K		
	Calculated	Reported	
Volume	2413.9(4)	2413.9(4)	
Space group	P 21/c	P 1 21/c 1	
Hall group	-P 2ybc	-P 2ybc	
Moiety formula	C6 H17 B12 N2 O, C6 H16 N, C2 H3 N	C6 H17 B12 N2 O, C6 H16 N, C2 H3 N	
Sum formula	C14 H36 B12 N4 O	C14 H36 B12 N4 O	
Mr	406.19	406.19	
Dx, g cm-3	1.118	1.118	
Z	4	4	
Mu (mm-1)	0.062	0.062	
F000	864.0	864.0	
F000'	864.18		
h,k,lmax	14,18,15	14,18,15	
Nref	4420	4405	
Tmin,Tmax	0.976,0.982	0.948,1.000	
Tmin'	0.976		
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.948 Tmax=1.000			
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN			
Data completeness= 0.997		Theta(max)= 25.348	
R(reflections)= 0.0654(2790)		wR2(reflections)= 0.1858(4405)	
S = 1.025		Npar= 288	

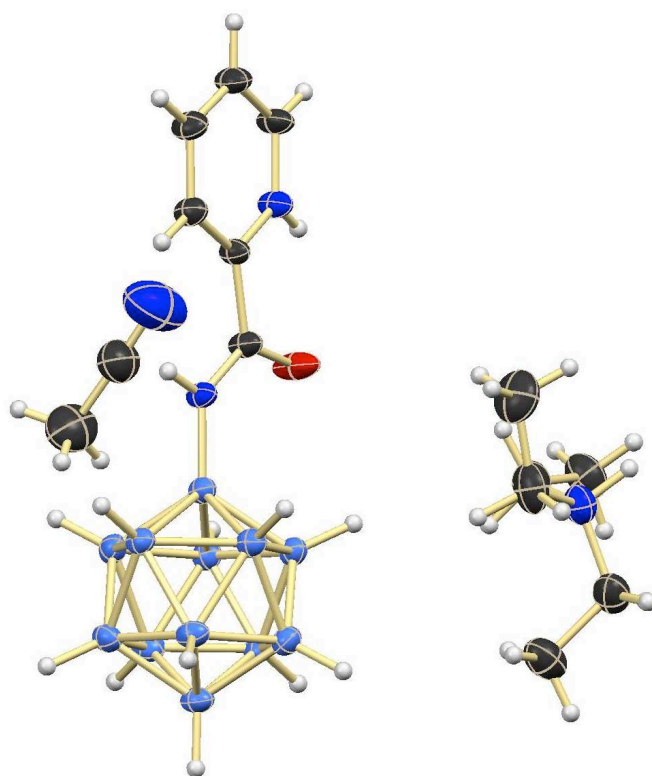


Figure S9. ORTEP representation of $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}][\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NHCO-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N-H}]\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of [Et₃NH][6a] (CCDC1861483)

Compound [Et₃NH][6a] (10 mg, 0.031 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (0.5 mL) in a 1 mL glass vial. The resulting colorless solution was filtered into a 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with diethylether (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NH=CH-N(CH₃)₂].2CH₃CN suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 5 d at 25 °C.

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0028 Å		Wavelength=0.71073	
Cell:	a=8.7477(5)	b=21.7928(15)	c=13.5423(8)
	alpha=90	beta=97.268(5)	gamma=90
Temperature:	170 K		
	Calculated	Reported	
Volume	2560.9(3)	2560.9(3)	
Space group	P 21/n	P 1 21/n 1	
Hall group	-P 2yn	-P 2yn	
Moiety formula	C3 H19 B12 N2, C6 H16 N, 2(C2 H3 N)	C3 H19 B12 N2, C6 H16 N, 2(C2 H3 N)	
Sum formula	C13 H41 B12 N5	C13 H41 B12 N5	
Mr	397.23	397.23	
Dx, g cm-3	1.030	1.030	
Z	4	4	
Mu (mm-1)	0.055	0.055	
F000	856.0	856.0	
F000'	856.13		
h,k,lmax	10,26,16	10,26,16	
Nref	4700	4689	
Tmin,Tmax	0.982,0.986	0.917,1.000	
Tmin'	0.979		
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.917 Tmax=1.000			
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN			
Data completeness= 0.998		Theta(max)= 25.350	
R(reflections)= 0.0464(3655)		wR2(reflections)= 0.1289(4689)	
S = 1.028		Npar= 278	

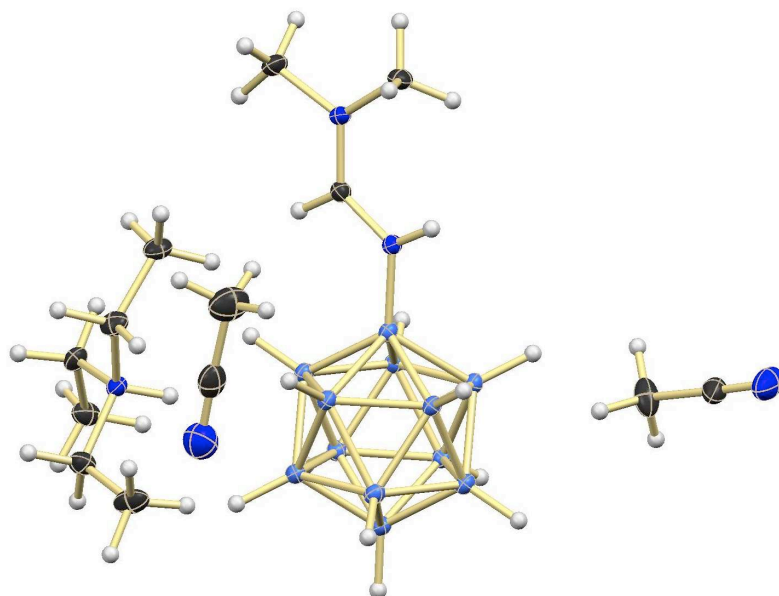


Figure S10. ORTEP representation of $[\text{Et}_3\text{NH}][\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NH}=\text{CH}-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2] \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of [MePPh₃][6a] (CCDC1861484)

Single crystals of **6a** were also obtained with the [MePPh₃]⁺ cation, and the structure is similar to that of [Et₃NH][6a]. [Et₃NH][6a] (30 mg) was suspended in water (1 mL), and NaOH (2 equiv) was added to form the Na⁺ salt. To this solution [MePPh₃]Br (2 equiv) was added to give [MePPh₃][6a] as a colorless precipitate. [MePPh₃][6a] (20 mg) was dissolved in acetone (0.5 mL). The resulting colorless solution was filtered into an 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with Et₂O (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [MePPh₃] [B₁₂H₁₁NH=CH-N(CH₃)₂] suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 2 d at 25 °C.

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0045 Å		Wavelength=0.71073	
Cell:	a=13.1538(7)	b=20.5673(9)	c=11.3688(6)
	alpha=90	beta=103.263(5)	gamma=90
Temperature:	293 K		
	Calculated	Reported	
Volume	2993.7(3)	2993.7(3)	
Space group	P 21/c	P 1 21/c 1	
Hall group	-P 2ybc	-P 2ybc	
Moiety formula	C19 H18 P, C3 H19 B12 N2	C19 H18 P, C3 H19 B12 N2	
Sum formula	C22 H37 B12 N2 P	C22 H37 B12 N2 P	
Mr	490.23	490.23	
Dx, g cm-3	1.088	1.088	
Z	4	4	
Mu (mm-1)	0.108	0.108	
F000	1032.0	1032.0	
F000'	1032.62		
h,k,lmax	15,24,13	15,24,13	
Nref	5485	5453	
Tmin,Tmax	0.948,0.958	0.982,1.000	
Tmin'	0.948		
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.982 Tmax=1.000			
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN			
Data completeness= 0.994		Theta(max)= 25.350	
R(reflections)= 0.0587(3574)		wR2(reflections)= 0.1595(5453)	
S = 1.033		Npar= 337	

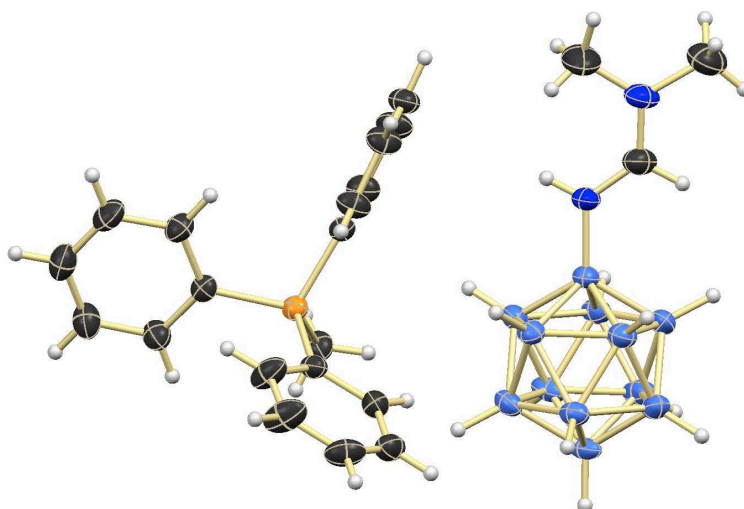


Figure S11. ORTEP representation of $[\text{MePPh}_3][\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NH}=\text{CH}-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2]$; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of [Et₃NH][6c] (CCDC1861485)

Compound [Et₃NH][6c] (10 mg) was dissolved in acetonitrile (0.5 mL) in a 1 mL glass vial. The resulting colorless solution was filtered into a 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with diethylether (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [Et₃NH][B₁₂H₁₁NH=C(C₆H₅)(NH-C₆H₅)]·H₂O suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 5 d at 25 °C.

Bond precision:	C-C = 0.0059 Å	Wavelength=0.71073
Cell:	a=10.8688(7)	b=12.0426(6) c=13.1037(9)
	alpha=66.402(5)	beta=67.187(6) gamma=85.080(5)
Temperature:	293 K	
	Calculated	Reported
Volume	1443.85(18)	1443.85(15)
Space group	P -1	P -1
Hall group	-P 1	-P 1
Moiety formula	C13 H23 B12 N2, C6 H16 N, H2 O	C13 H23 B12 N2, C6 H16 N, H2 O
Sum formula	C19 H41 B12 N3 O	C19 H41 B12 N3 O
Mr	457.27	457.27
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.052	1.052
Z	2	2
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.057	0.057
F000	488.0	488.0
F000'	488.11	
h,k,lmax	13,14,15	13,14,15
Nref	5276	5202
Tmin,Tmax	0.976,0.980	0.985,1.000
Tmin'	0.976	
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.985 Tmax=1.000		
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN		
Data completeness=	0.986	Theta(max)= 25.350
R(reflections)=	0.0962(3419)	wR2(reflections)= 0.3064(5202)
S =	1.050	Npar= 329

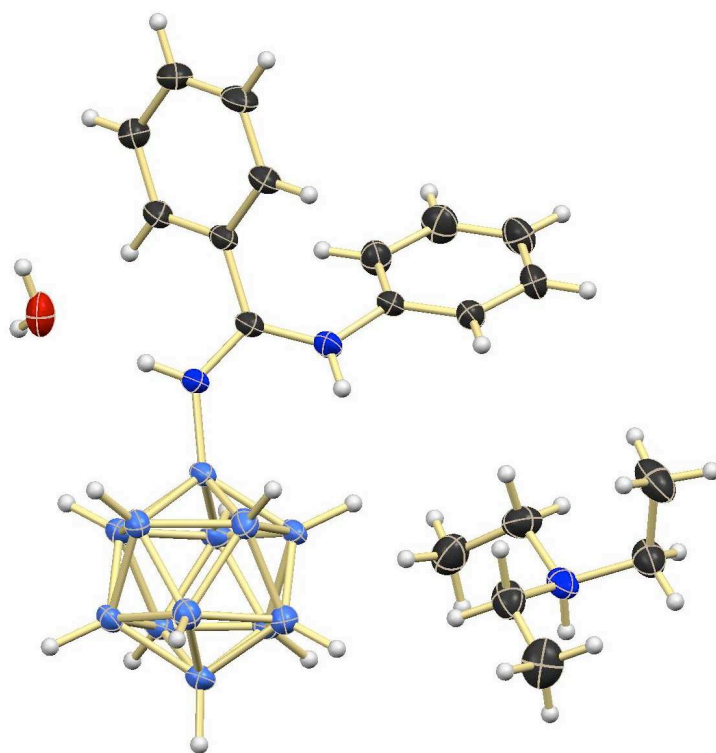


Figure S12. ORTEP representation of [B₁₂H₁₁NH=C(C₆H₅)(NH-C₆H₅)]·H₂O; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

Crystal structure of [MePPh₃]₂[8] (CCDC1861487)

[MePPh₃]₂[8] (10 mg) was dissolved in acetone (0.5 mL) in a 1 mL glass vial. The resulting colorless solution was filtered into an 18 cm long NMR tube and layered with Et₂O (1 mL). Colorless crystals of the composition [MePPh₃]₂[B₁₂H₁₁N=C=O] suitable for X-ray diffraction grew within 2 d at 25 °C. Single crystals could also be obtained by recrystallization from acetone.

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0041 Å		Wavelength=0.71073	
Cell:	a=11.3939(14)	b=13.1505(15)	c=14.8700(15)
	alpha=89.844(9)	beta=81.969(9)	gamma=71.540(11)
Temperature:	293 K		
	Calculated	Reported	
Volume	2090.6(4)	2090.6(4)	
Space group	P -1	P -1	
Hall group	-P 1	-P 1	
Moiety formula	2(C19 H18 P), C H11 B12 N O	2(C19 H18 P), C H11 B12 N O	
Sum formula	C39 H47 B12 N O P2	C39 H47 B12 N O P2	
Mr	737.44	737.44	
Dx, g cm-3	1.171	1.171	
Z	2	2	
Mu (mm-1)	0.137	0.137	
F000	772.0	772.0	
F000'	772.62		
h,k,lmax	13,15,17	13,15,17	
Nref	7655	7633	
Tmin,Tmax	0.952,0.973	0.575,1.000	
Tmin'	0.952		
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.575 Tmax=1.000			
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN			
Data completeness= 0.997		Theta(max)= 25.350	
R(reflections)= 0.0507(4888)		wR2(reflections)= 0.1366(7633)	
S = 0.961		Npar= 498	

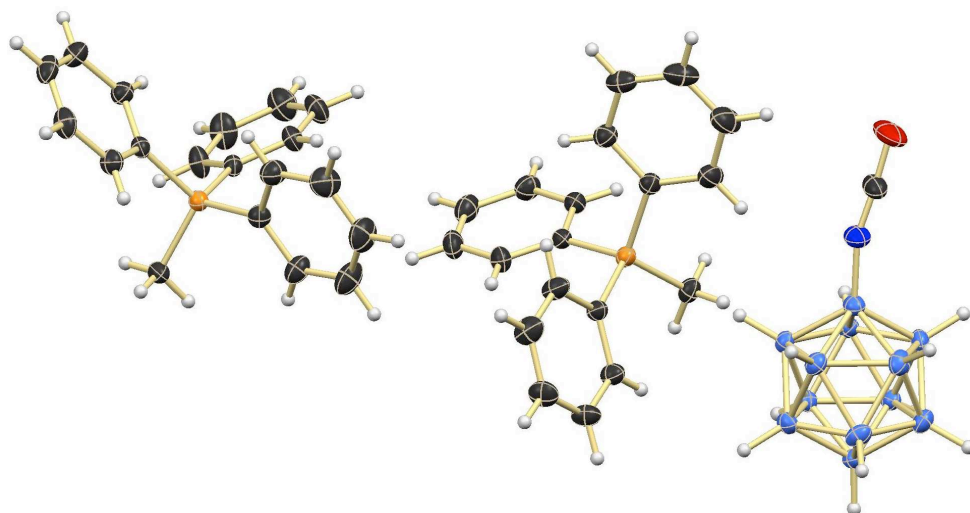
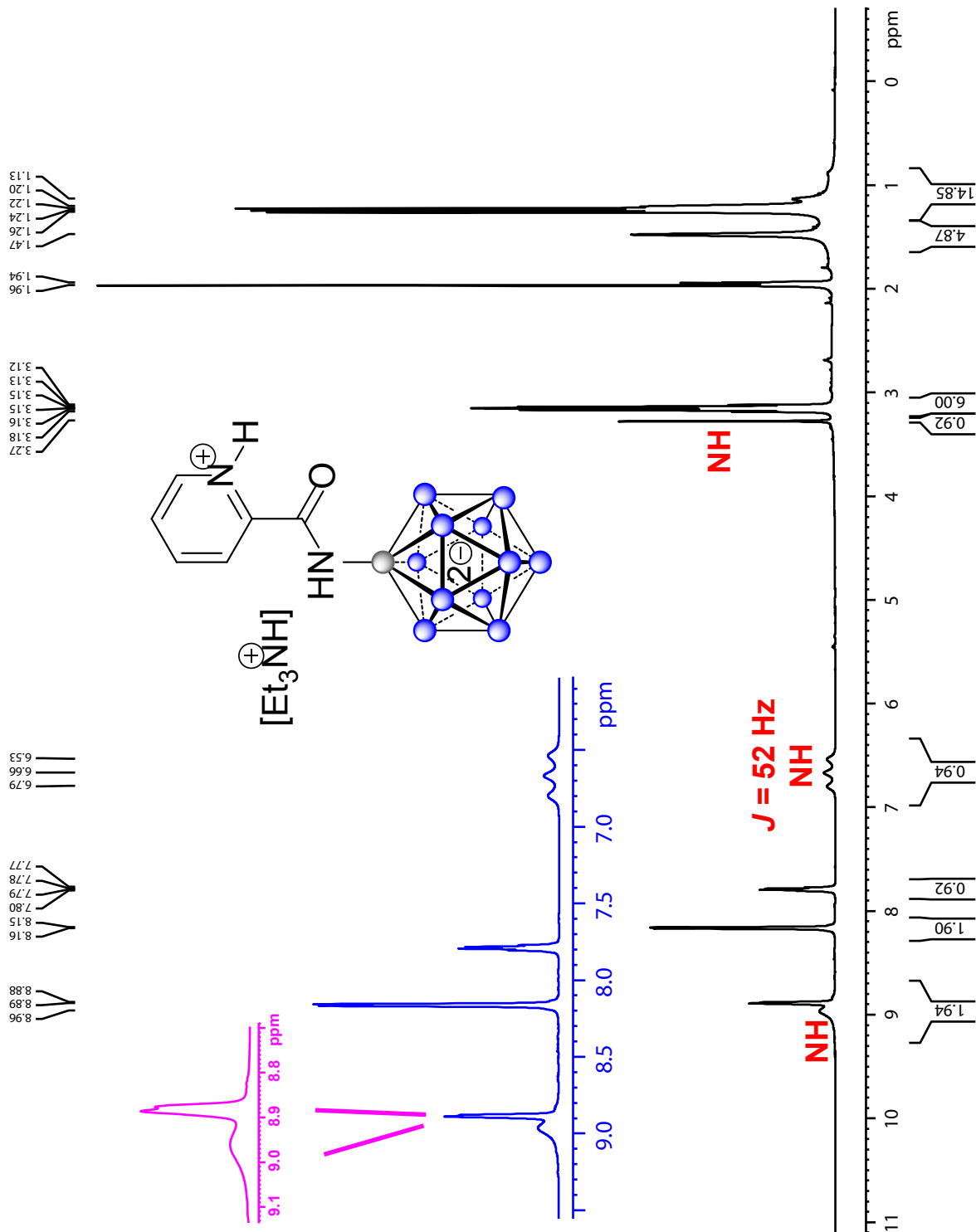


Figure S13. ORTEP representation of $[\text{MePPh}_3]_2[\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}]$; 30% displacement ellipsoids.

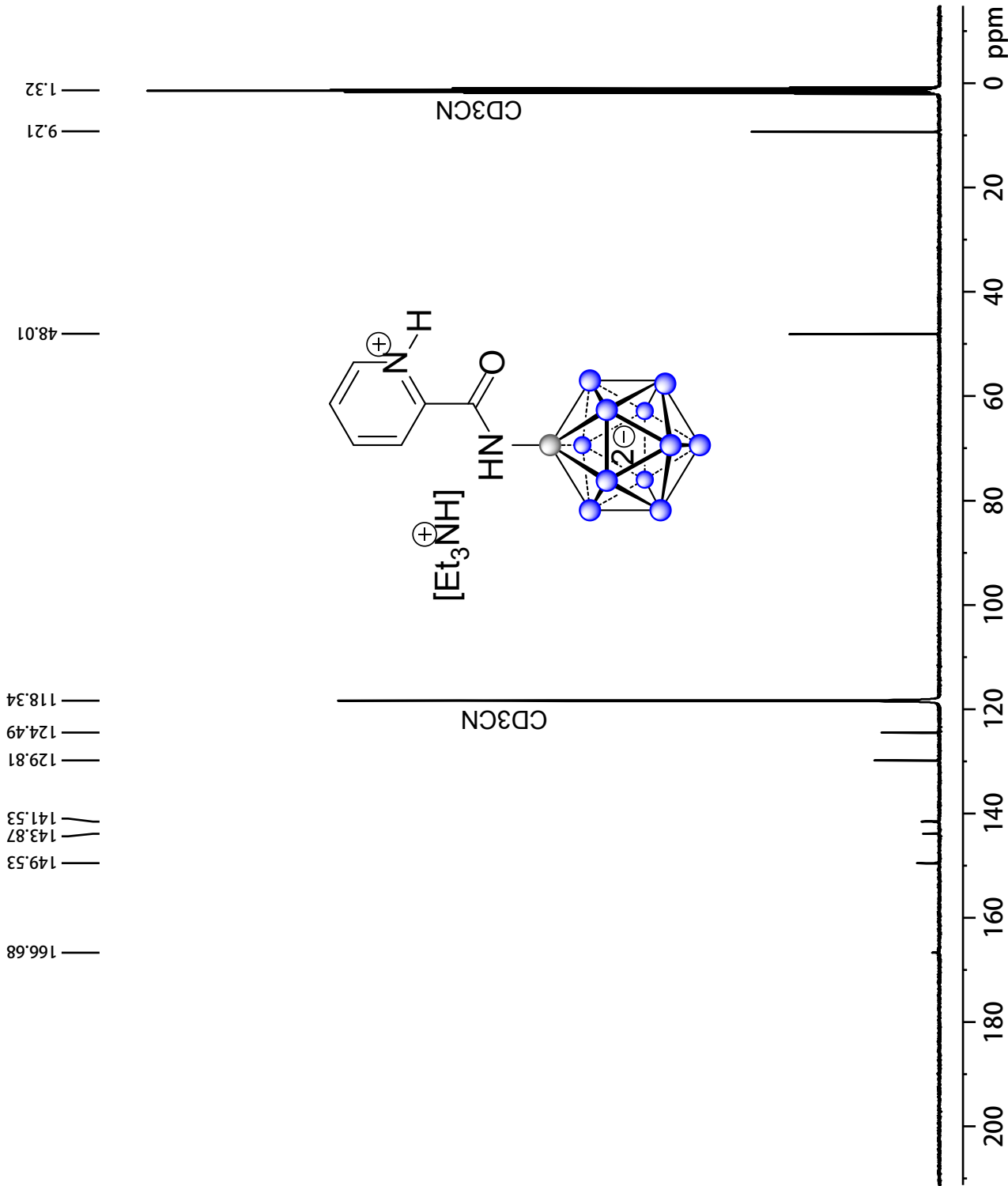
IV References

- [1] V. Geis, K. Guttsche, C. Knapp, H. Scherer, R. Uzun, *Dalton Trans.* **2009**, 2687–2694.
- [2] O. Bondarev, A. A. Khan, X. Tu, Y. V. Sevrugina, S. S. Jalisatgi, M. F. Hawthorne, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 13204–13211.
- [3] Y. Sun, J. Zhang, Y. Zhang, J. Liu, S. van der Veen, S. Duttwyler, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, *24*, 10364–10371.

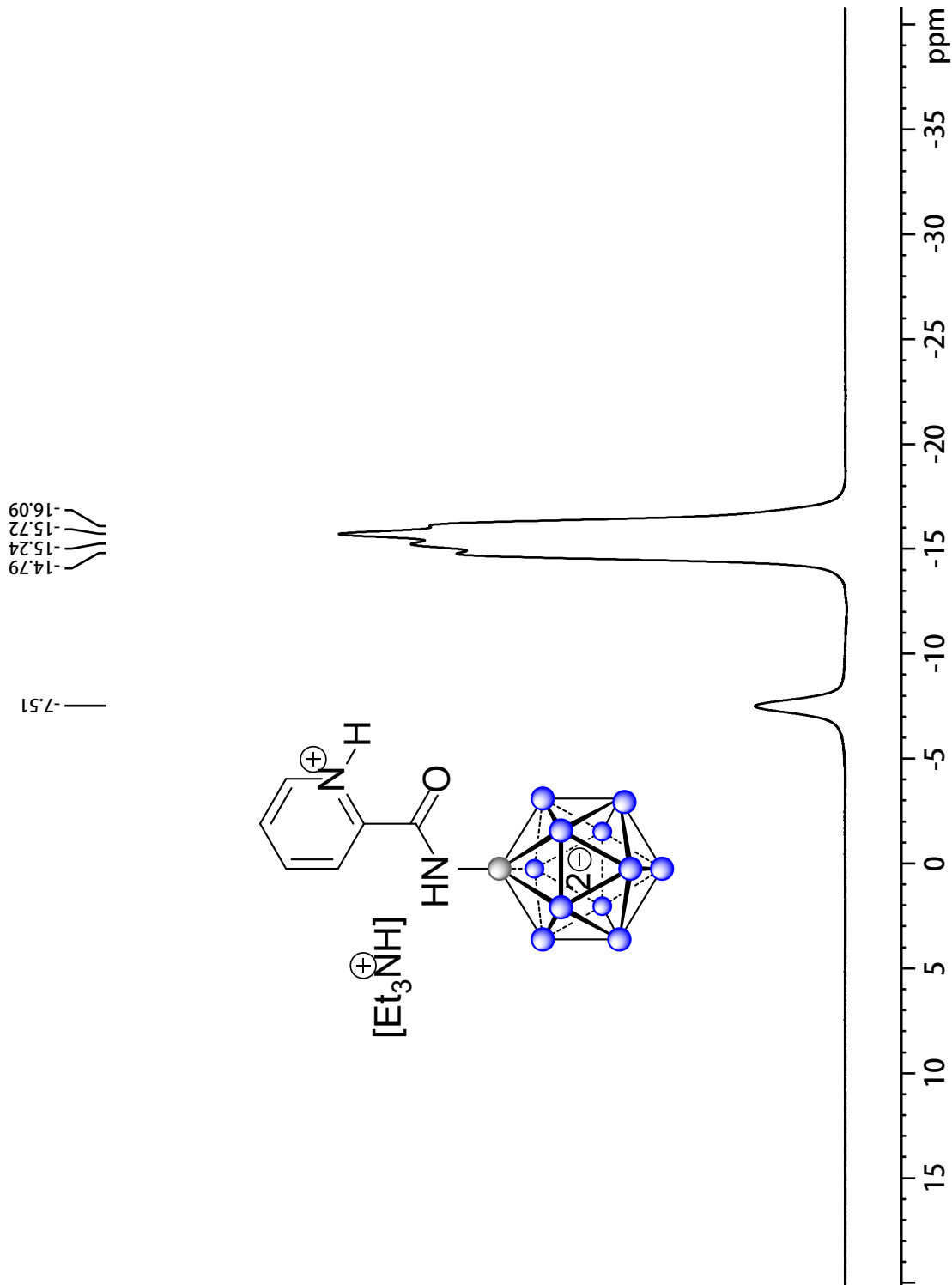
$^1\text{H}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR 400MHz CD₃CN



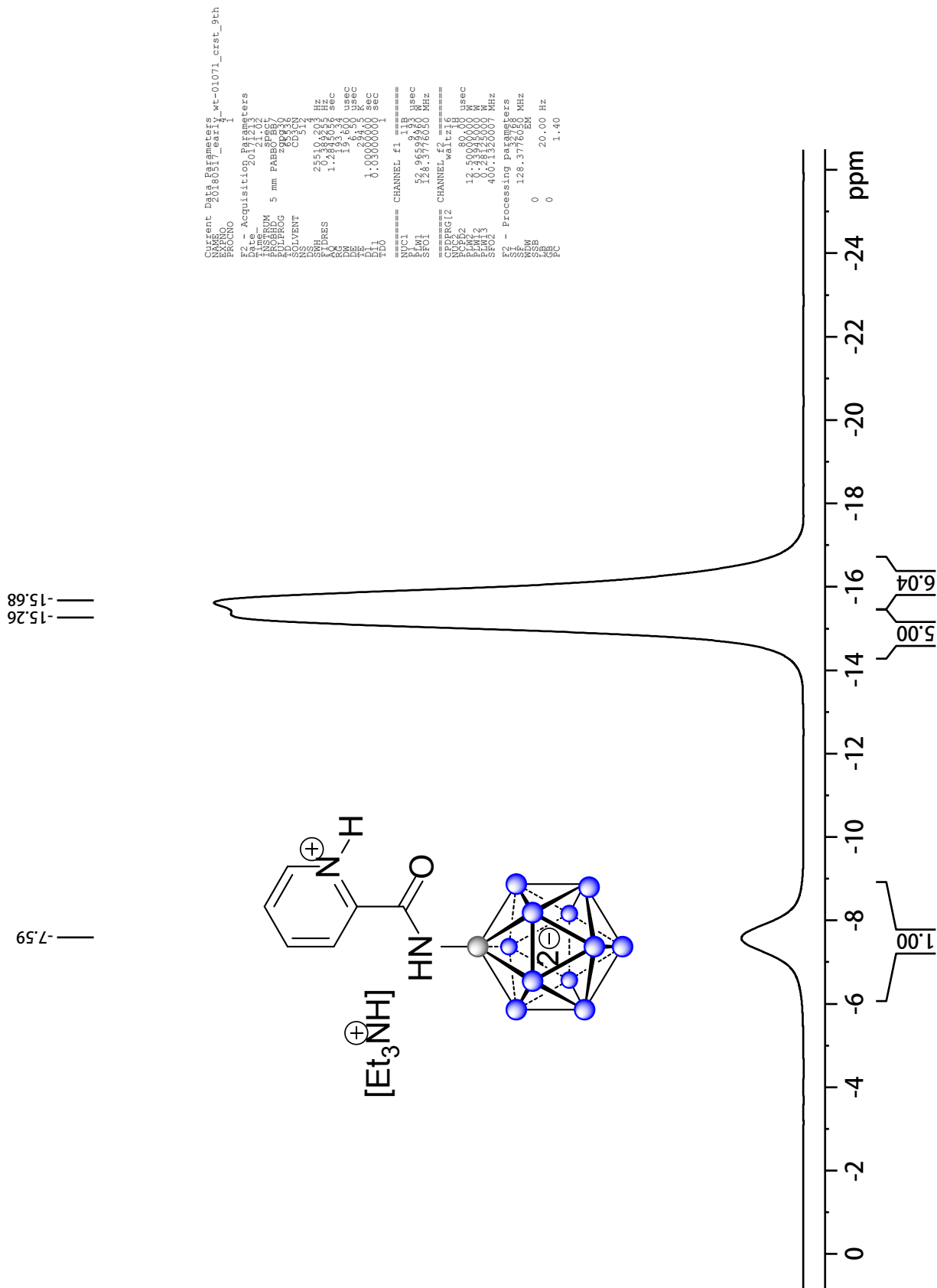
¹³C{¹H} NMR 101MHz CD3CN



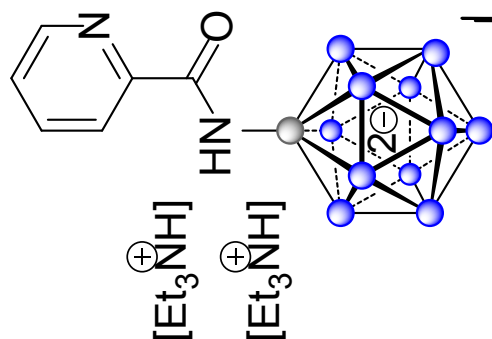
¹¹B NMR 126 MHz CD3CN



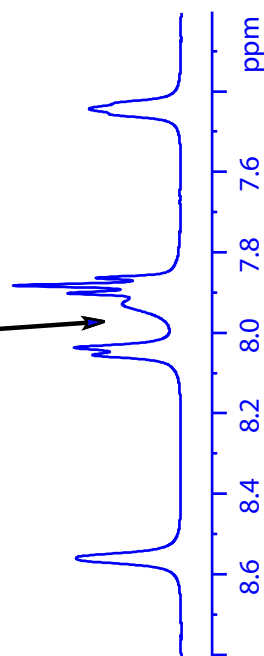
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 EXPNO: 1
 PROCNO: 1
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 Date_: 20180517
 Time: 20:10:40
 Instrument: spect
 PULPROG: zgpg30
 FULPROG: zgpg30
 SOLVENT: CD3CN
 NS: 512
 DS: 4
 SWH: 25510.203 Hz
 FWHM: 0.662526 Hz
 AQ: 1.284526 sec
 RG: 193.34
 DE: 6.50 usec
 TE: 300.2 K
 D1: 1.0000000 sec
 TDO: 1
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NU1: 1
 PC1: 1.00
 PL1: 0.00
 PM1: 52.86599610 W
 POT1: 16.63716026 VHM
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SF: 128.3776050 MHz
 RF: 0
 GB: 0
 PC: 1.40

$^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR 126 MHz CD₃CN

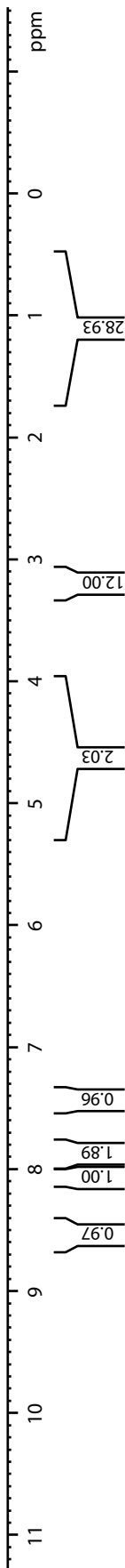
$^1\text{H}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR 400MHz CD3CN



anionic NH

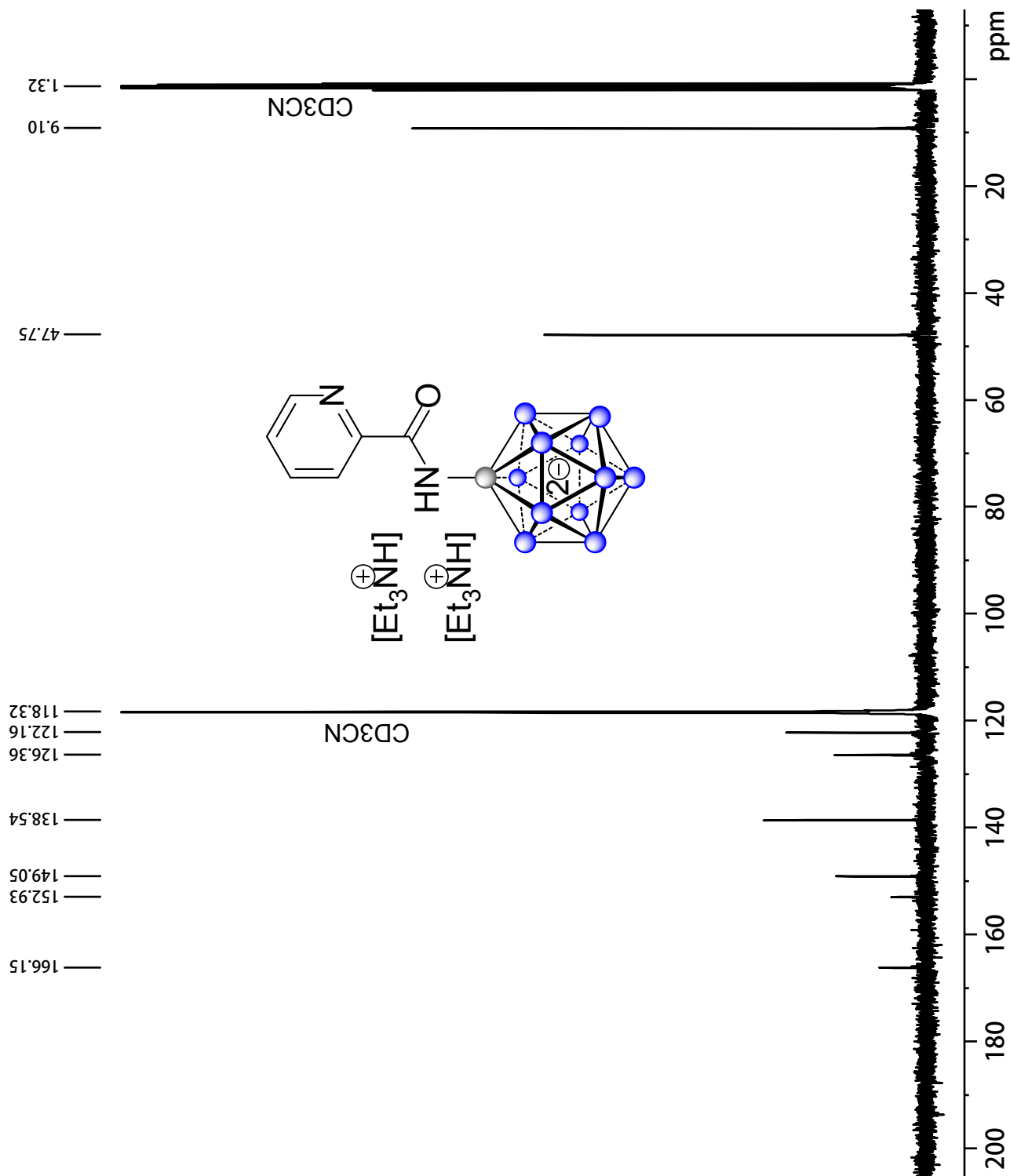


broad cationic NH



Current Data Parameters
NAME WT-01078b
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20180519
Time 1.37
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 16384
SOLVENT CD3CN
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 8012.820 Hz
FIDRES 0.489064 Hz
AQ 1.0223616 sec
RG 55.74
DE 62.400 usec
TE 294.5 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 ^1H
P1 15.00 usec
PLW1 12.50000000 W
SFO1 400.1320007 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 garp4
NUC2 ^{11}B
PCPD2 90.00 usec
PLW2 52.9659960 W
PLM12 0.64477998 W
SFO2 128.3776050 MHz
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 400.1300115 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

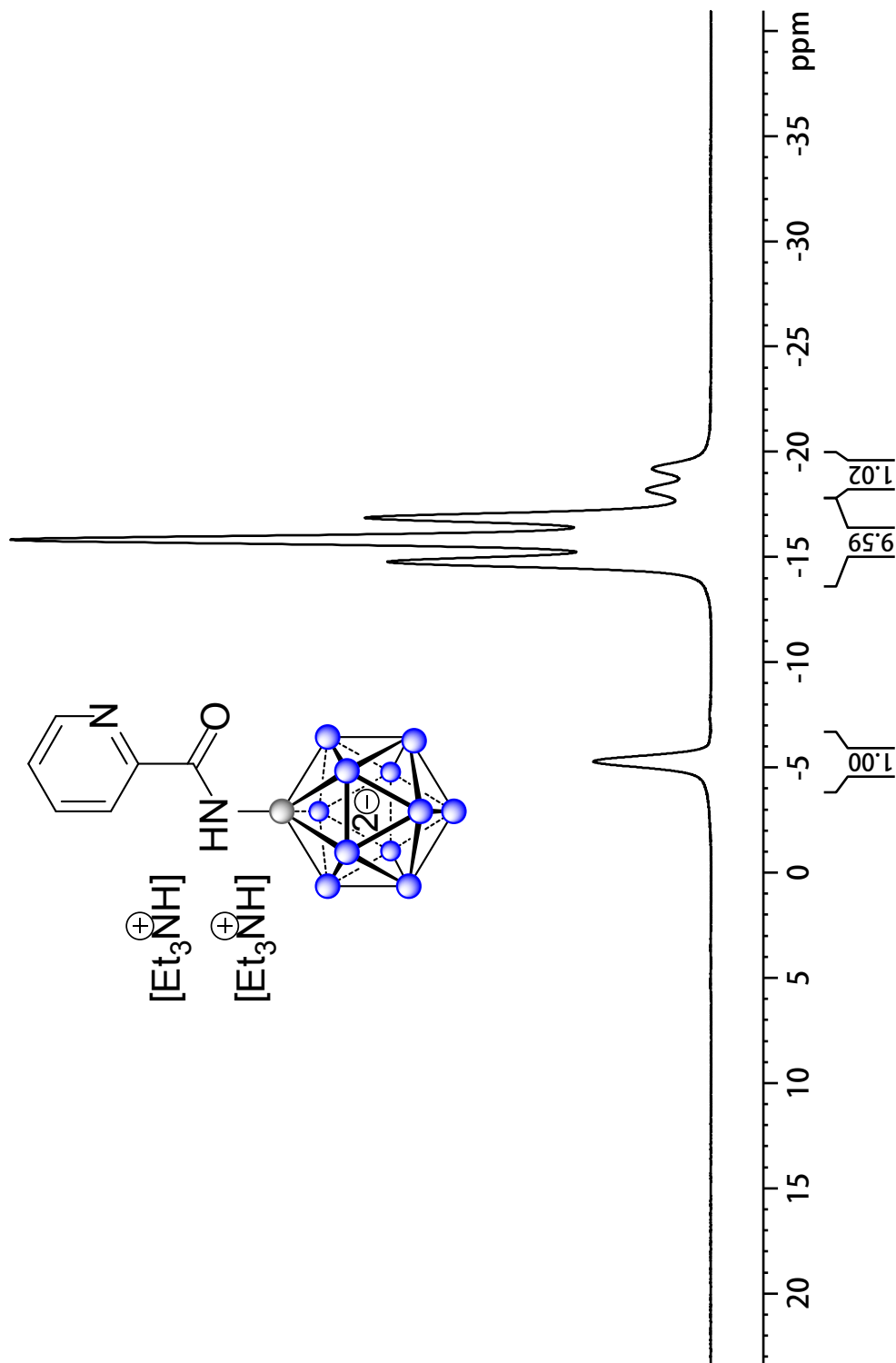
¹³C{¹H} NMR 101MHz CD3CN



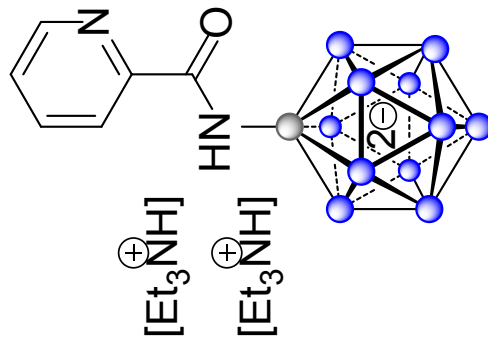
-19.21
 -18.21
 -16.88
 -15.84
 -14.78

-5.29

Current Data Parameters
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 EXPNO 3
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20180519
 Time_ 1.43
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBD 5 mm PABBO BB/
 PULPROG zg
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 128
 DS 4
 SWH 25510.203 Hz
 FIDRES 0.389255 Hz
 AQ 1.285056 sec
 RG 193.34
 DW 15.600 usec
 DE 294.50 usec
 TE 294.5 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TD0 1
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 11B
 P1 9.93 usec
 PL1 52.9659960 W
 SF01 128.3776052 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 128.3776050 MHz
 WDW 0
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 FC 1.40



— -5.29 —
— -15.26 —
— -16.38 —
— -18.69 —



Current Data Parameters
NAME wt-01078B- [Nrt3H] 2 [B12H11HCOFy]
EXPNO 4
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20180519
Time_ 1.49
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm F4BBO BB/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CD3CN
NS 128
DS 4
SWH 25510.203 Hz
FIDRES 0.389255 Hz
AQ 1.2845056 sec
RG 193.34
DM 19.600 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 295.1 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D1.1 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

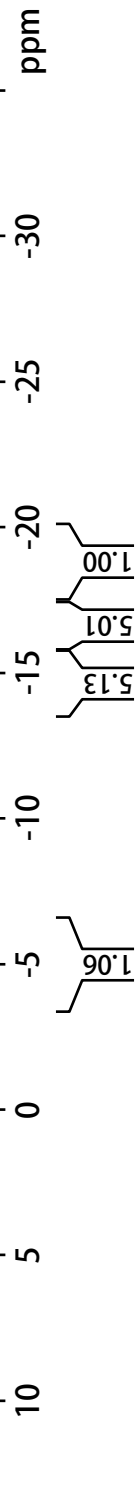
NUC1 11B
P1 9.93 usec
PL1 52.9659960 W
SFO1 128.3776050 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPRG[2] waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 80.10 usec
PLM2 12.5000000 W
PLM12 0.43945000 W
PLM13 0.28125000 W
SFO2 400.1320007 MHz

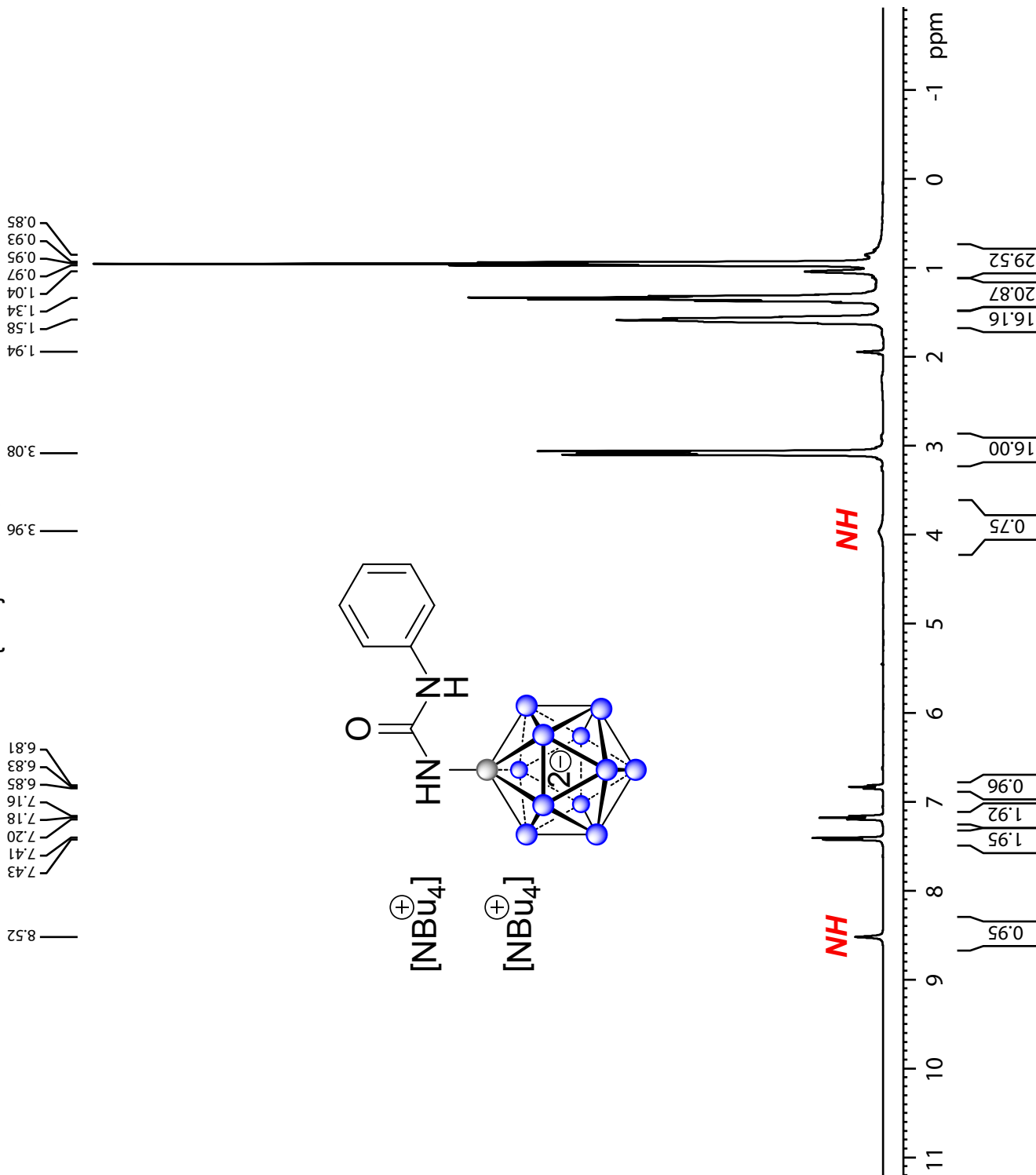
F2 - Processing parameters

SI 32768
SF 128.3776050 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
FC 1.40



20180602 [NBu₄]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCONHPh] 40mg dissolved in CD₃CN

¹H{¹¹B} NMR 400 MHz



Current Data Parameters
NAME 20180602-B12H11NHCONHPh
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20180603
Time_ 3.44

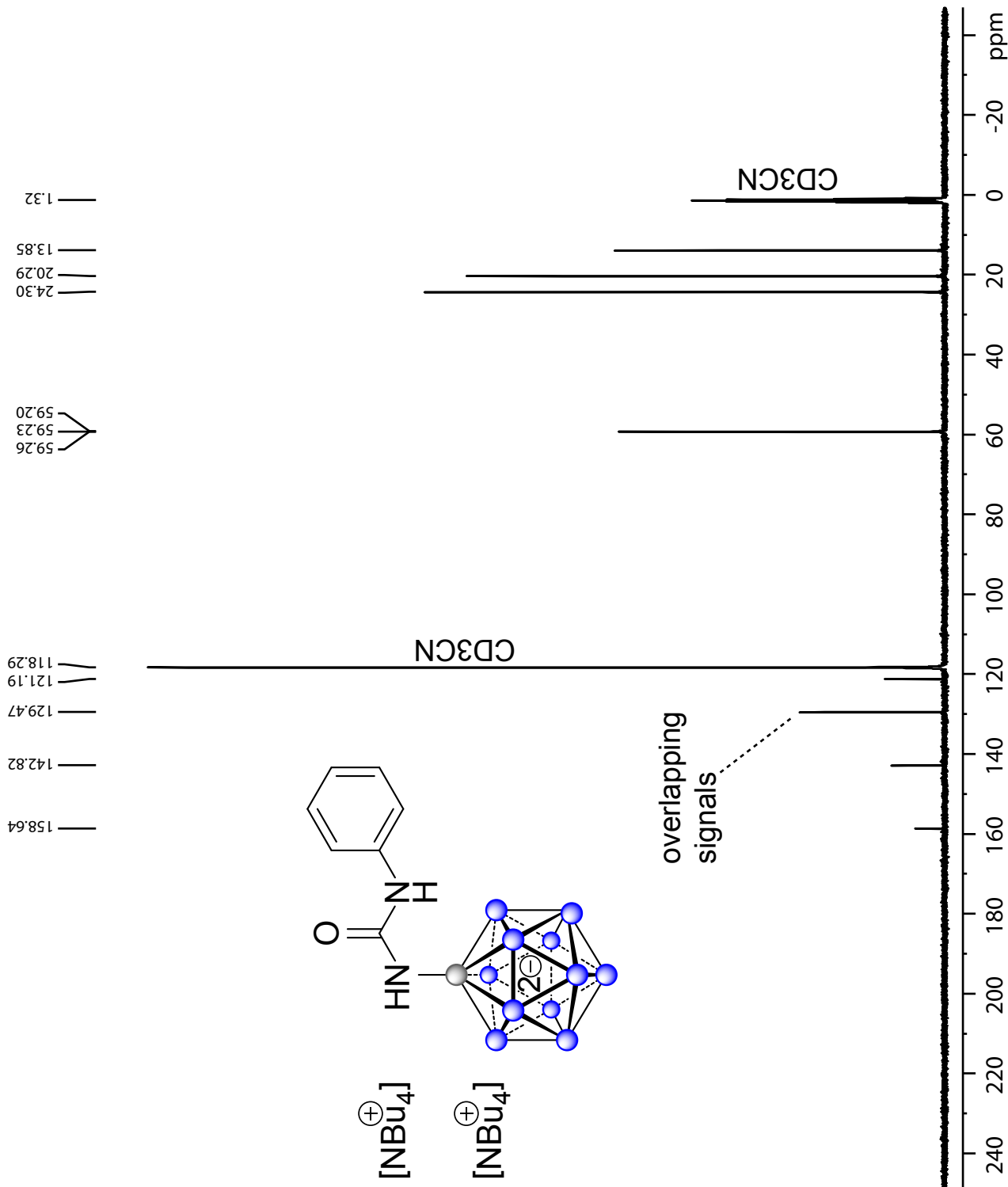
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 16384
SOLVENT CD3CN
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 8012.820 Hz
FIDRES 0.489064 Hz
AQ 1.0223616 sec
RG 23.04
DW 62.400 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 293.5 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 ¹H
P1 15.00 usec
PLW1 12.5000000 W
SFO1 400.1320007 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG[2] garp4
NUC2 ¹¹B
PCPD2 90.00 usec
PLW2 52.9659960 W
PLW12 0.64477998 W
SFO2 128.3776050 MHz

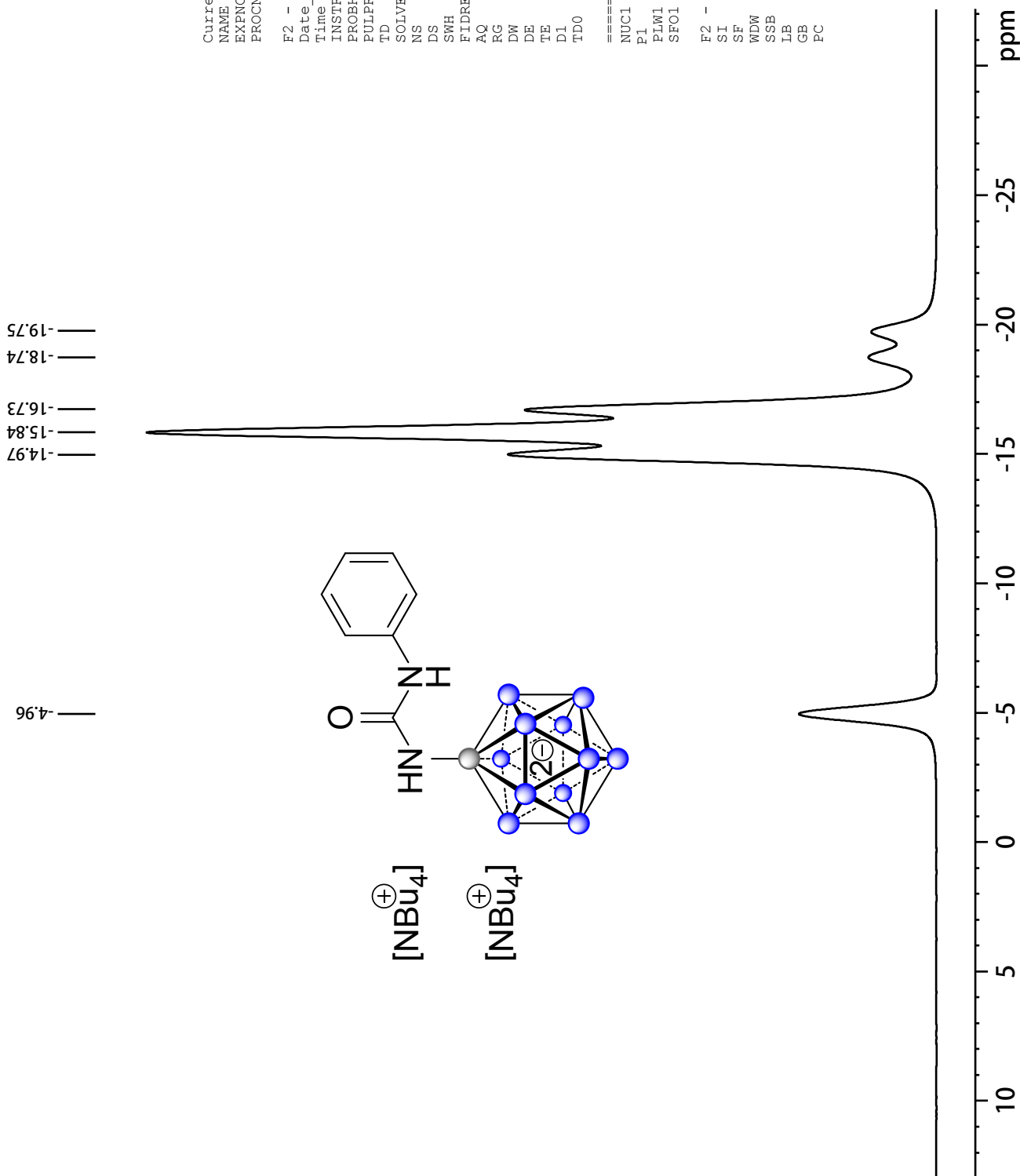
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 400.1300118 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

20180602 [NBu₄]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCONHPh] 40mg dissolved in CD₃CN
¹³C{¹H} NMR 101MHz



20180602 [NBu₄]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCONHPh] 40mg dissolved in CD₃CN

¹¹B NMR 128 MHz



```

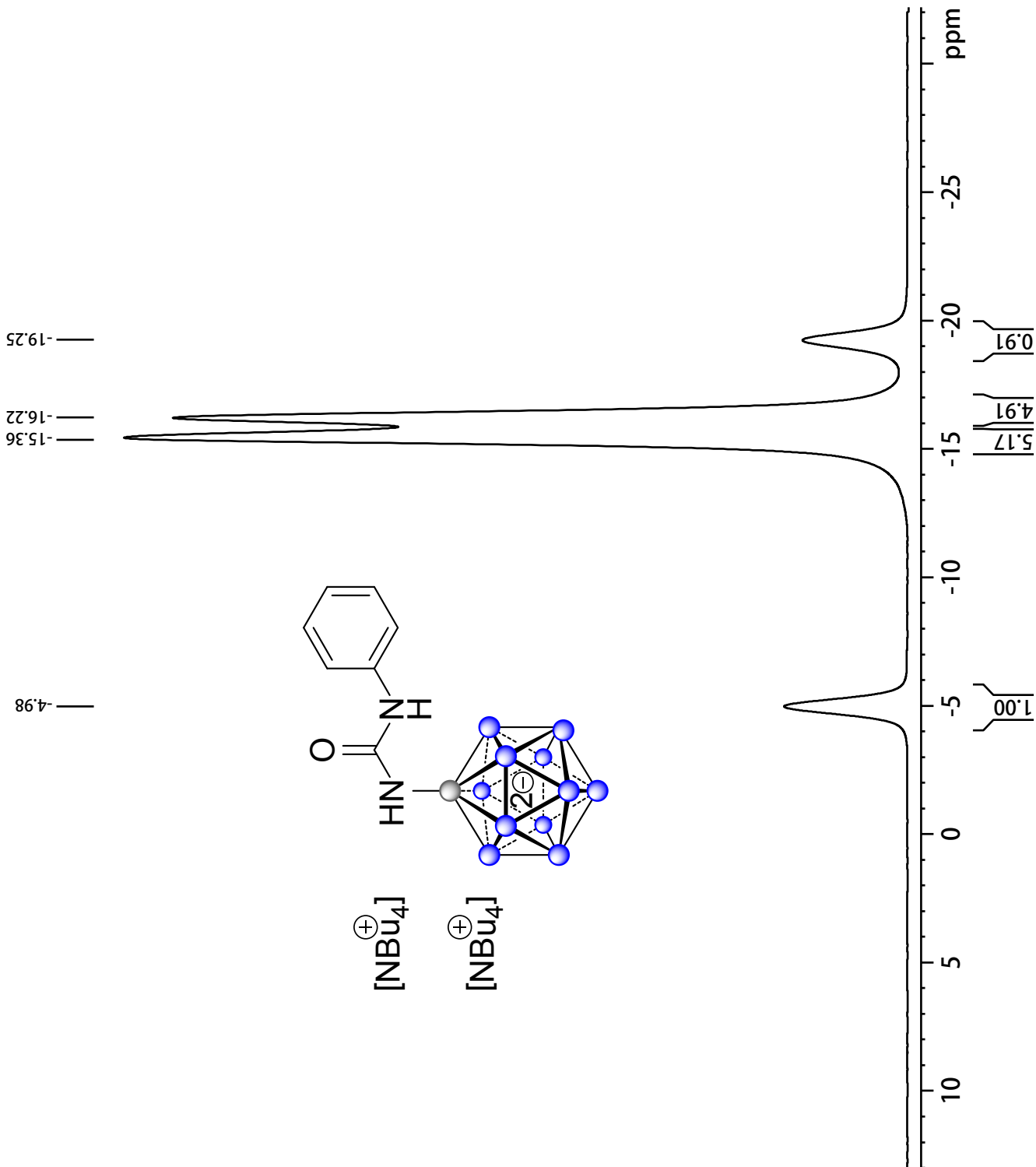
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NAME      20180602-B12H11NHCONHPh
EXPNO     4
PROCNO    1

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Time      3.56
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB/
PULPROG   zg
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CD3CN
NS         128
DS         4
SWH        25510.203 Hz
FIDRES     0.389255 Hz
AQ         1.2845056 sec
RG         193.34
DW         19.600 usec
DE         6.50 usec
TE         293.9 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
TD0        1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       11B
P1         9.93 usec
PLW1       52.96599960 W
SFO1       128.3776052 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI         32768
SF         128.3776050 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         20.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40
  
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20180602 [NBu₄]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCONHPh] 40mg dissolved in CD₃CN
¹¹B{¹H} NMR 128 MHz



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 20180602-B12H11NHCONHPh
 EXPNO 3
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20180603
 Time 3.50
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBD 5 mm PABBO BB/
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 6536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 128
 DS 4
 SWH 25510.203 Hz
 FIDRES 0.389255 Hz
 AQ 1.2845056 sec
 RG 193.34
 DW 19.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 294.3 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 ¹¹B
 P1 9.93 usec
 PLW1 52.9659960 W
 SFO1 128.3776050 MHz

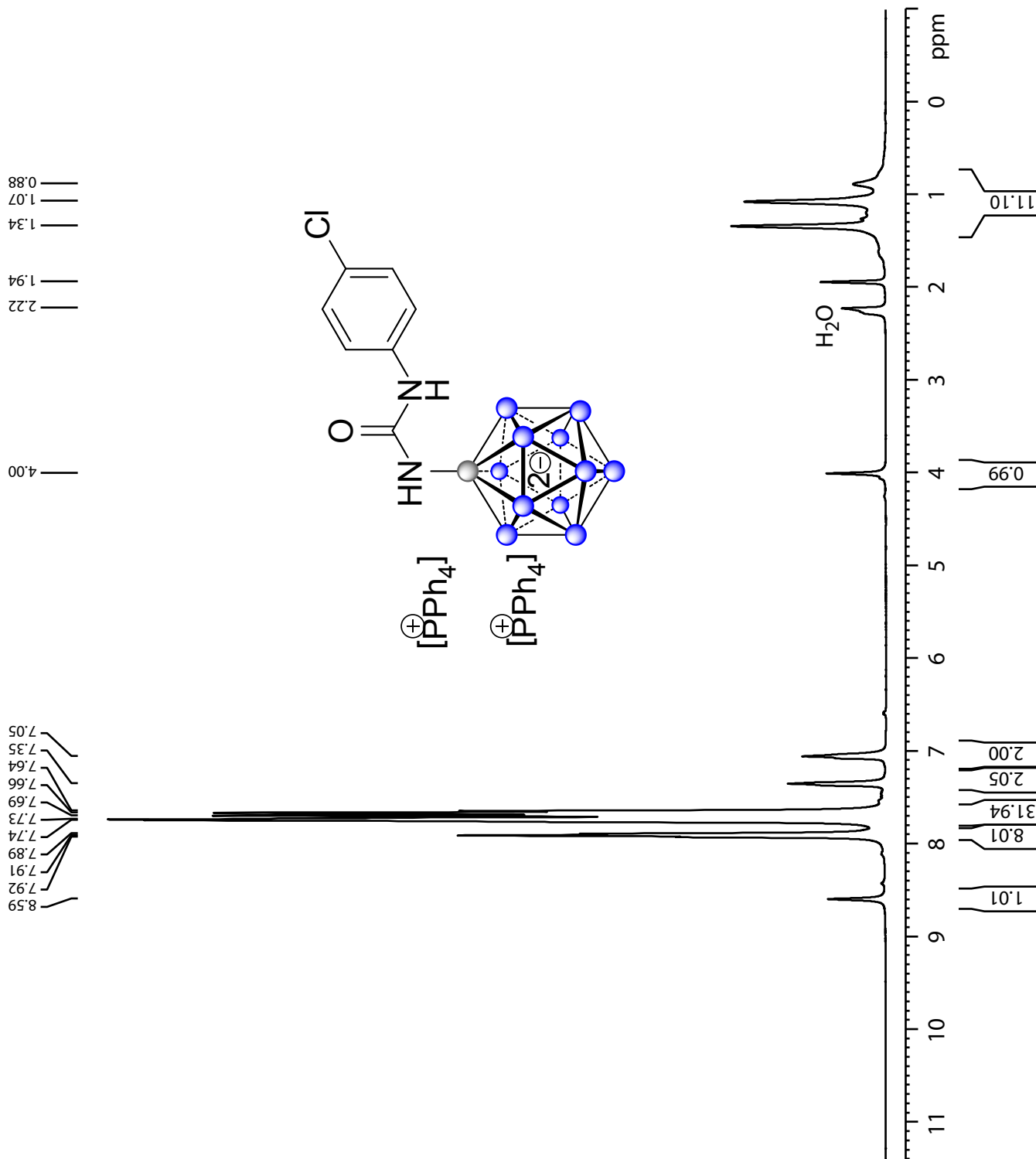
===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 NUC2 ¹H
 FCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 12.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.43945000 W
 PLW13 0.28125000 W
 SFO2 400.1320007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 32768
 SF 128.3776050 MHz
 EM
 SSB 0
 LB 20.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

20180603 [PPh₄]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCONHPh] 50mg dissolved in CD₃CN
¹H{¹B} NMR 400 MHz



Current Data Parameters
NAME 20180604-zyb0704-B12NHCONHPhCl
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

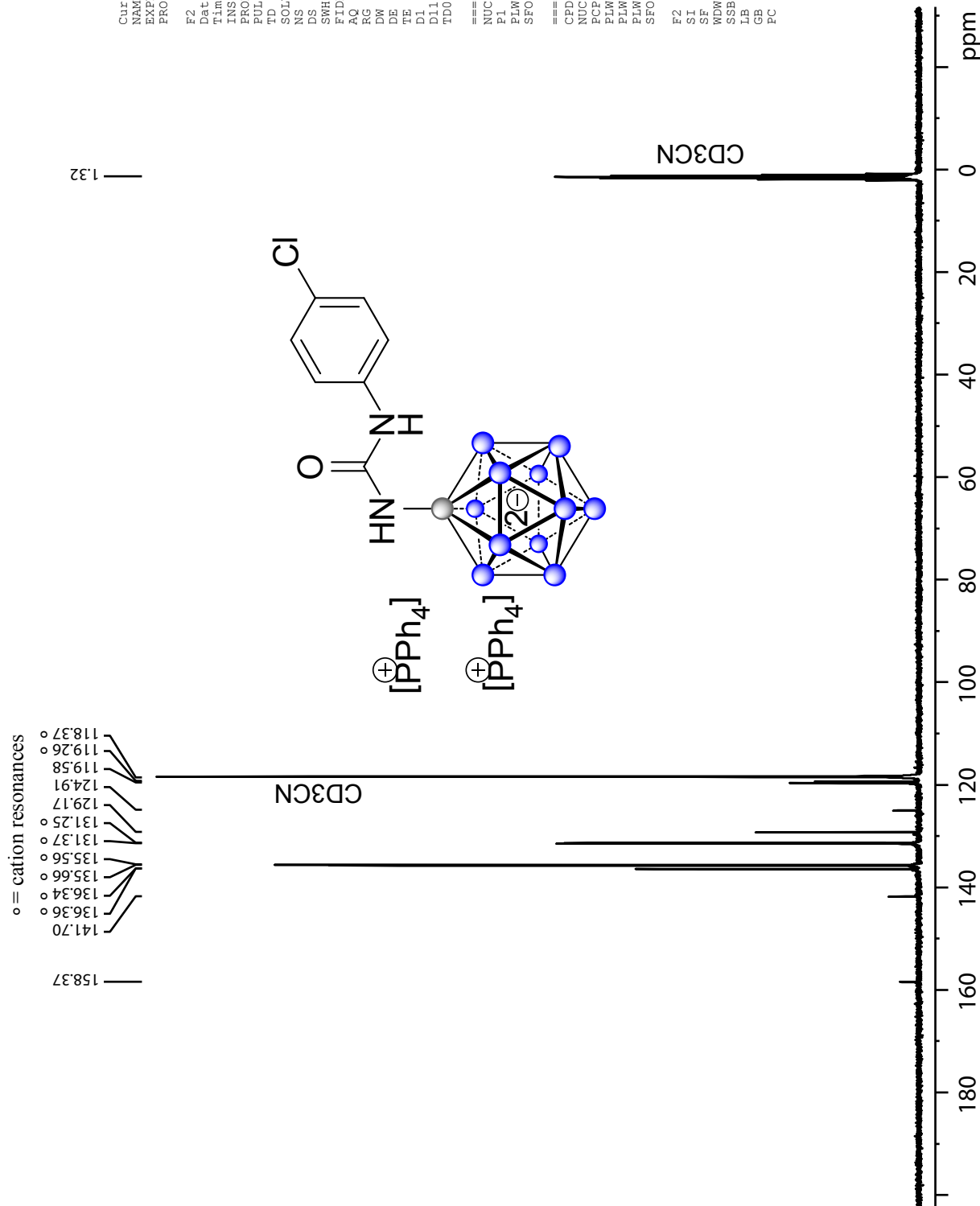
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20180605
Time_ 3.33
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BH/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CD3CN
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 8012.820 Hz
FIDRES 0.489064 Hz
AQ 1.0223616 sec
RG 64.43
DE 62.400 usec
TE 294.4 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 ¹H
P1 15.00 usec
PLW1 12.50000000 W
SFO1 400.1320007 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 garp4
NUC2 ¹¹B
P2 90.00 usec
PLW2 52.9659960 W
PLW12 0.64477998 W
SFO2 128.3776050 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 400.1300123 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

20180603 [PPh₄]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCONHPh] 50mg dissolved in CD₃CN
¹³C{¹H} NMR 101MHz



```

Current Data Parameters
NAME      20180604-zy60704-B12NHCONHPhCl
EXPNO     5
PROCNO    1

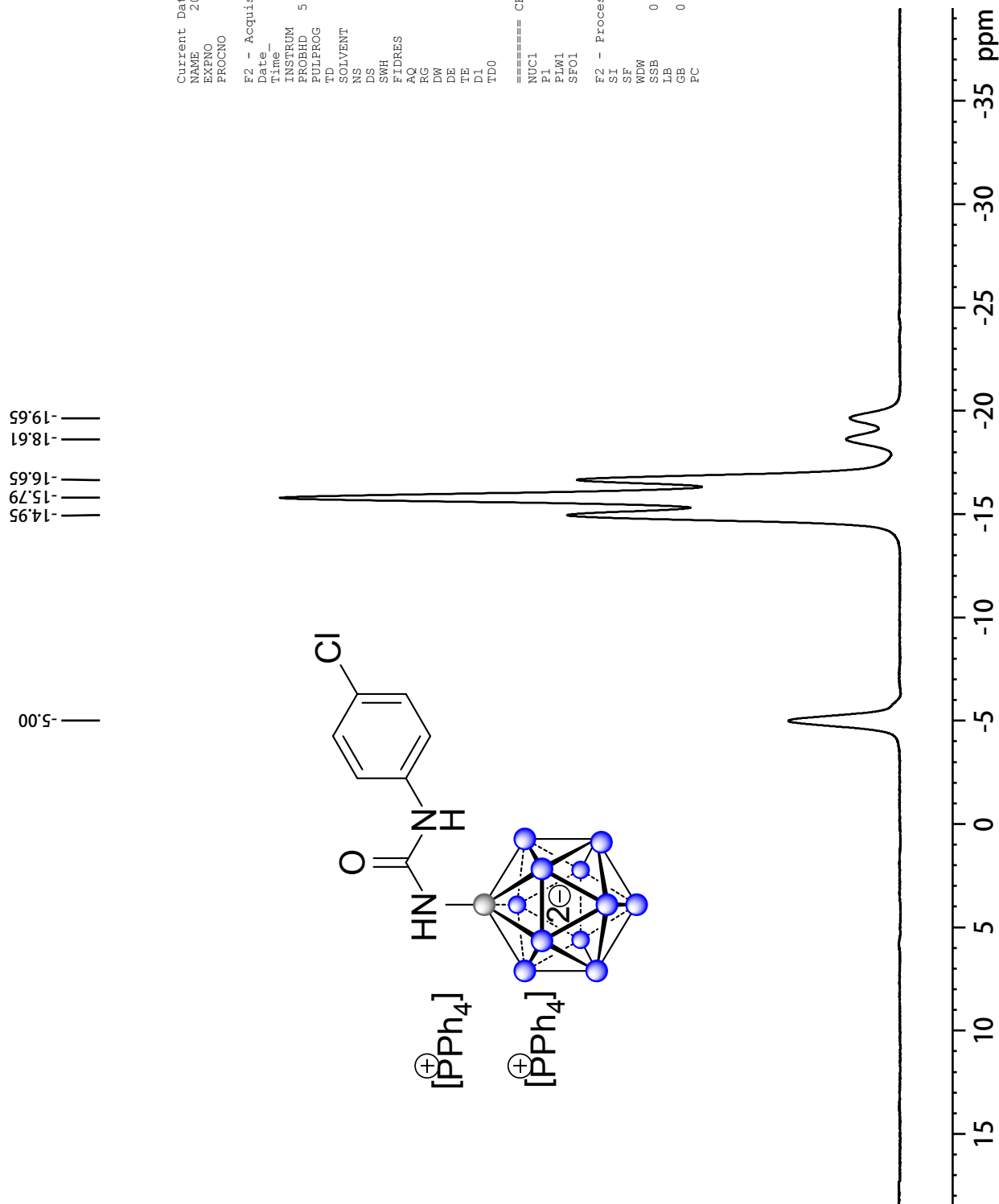
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Date_     20180605
Time      4.09
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB/
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT   CD3CN
NS         512
DS         4
SWH        29761.904 Hz
FIDRES     0.454131 Hz
AQ         1.1010048 sec
RG         193.34
DW         16.800 usec
DE         6.50 usec
TE         294.0 K
D1         1.50000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TD0        1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       13C
P1         10.00 usec
PLW1       53.00000000 W
SFO1       100.6228293 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG[2   waltz16
NUC2       1H
PCPD2      80.00 usec
PLW2       12.50000000 W
PLW12      0.43945000 W
PLW13      0.28125000 W
SFO2       400.1316005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI         32768
SF         100.6126776 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         1.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40
  
```

20180603 [PPh₄]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCONHPh] 50mg dissolved in CD₃CN
¹¹B NMR 128 MHz



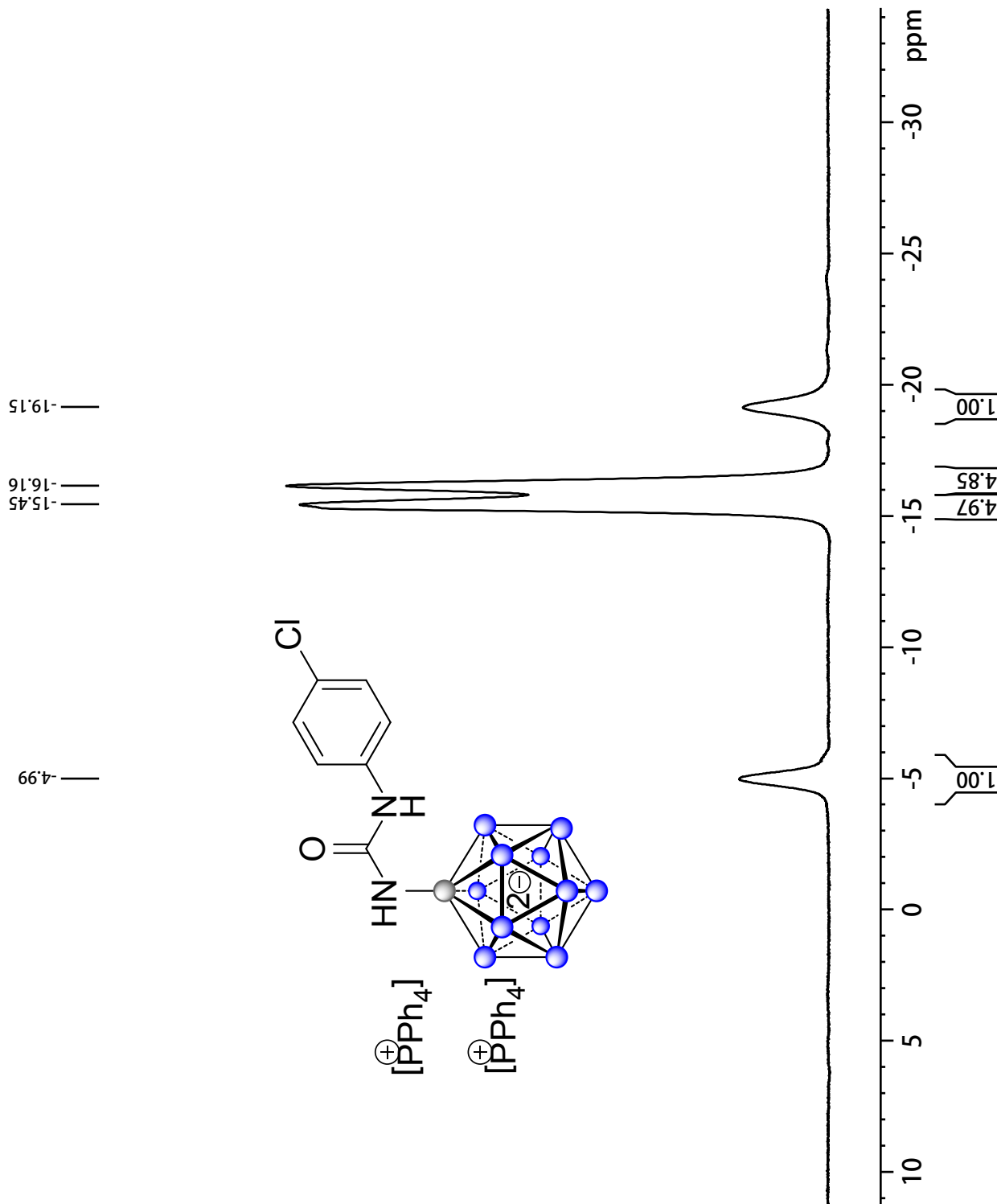
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EXPNO 4
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20180605
Time_ 3.45
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PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB/
PULPROG zg
TD 65536
SOLVENT CD₃CN
NS 128
DS 4
SMH 25510.203 Hz
FIDRES 0.389255 Hz
AQ 1.2845056 sec
RG 183.34
DW 19.600 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 294.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 ¹¹B
P1 9.93 usec
PLM1 52.9659960 W
SF01 128.3776052 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 128.3776050 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

20180603 [PPh₄]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NHCONHPh] 50mg dissolved in CD₃CN
¹¹B{¹H} NMR 128 MHz



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 20180604-zyb0704-B12NHCONHPhC1
 EXPNO 3
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20180605
 Time 3.39
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB/
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 128
 DS 4
 SWH 25510.203 Hz
 FIDRES 0.389255 Hz
 AQ 1.2845056 sec
 RG 193.34
 DW 19.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 294.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 11B
 P1 9.93 usec
 PLW1 52.96599960 W
 SFO1 128.3776050 MHz

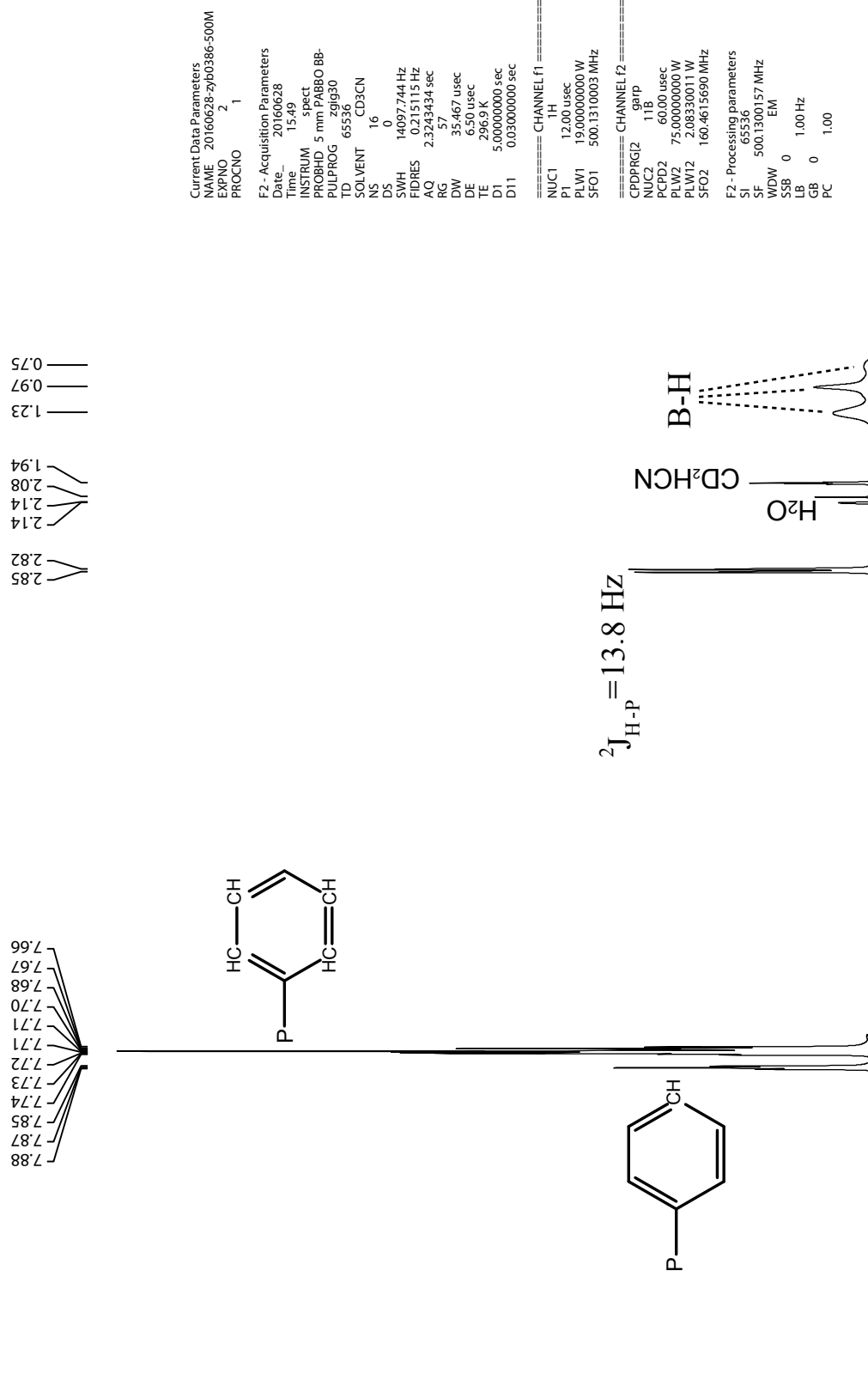
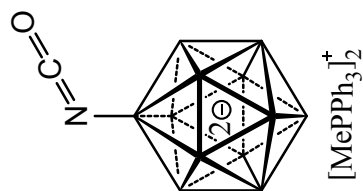
===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPRG[2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 12.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.43945000 W
 PLW13 0.28125000 W
 SFO2 400.1320007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 32768
 SF 128.3776050 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

20160629 20 mg [MePPh3]2[B12H11NCO] dissolved in 0.6 mL CD3CN, 1H{11B} NMR, 500MHz



Current Data Parameters
NAME 20160628-zy00386-500M
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

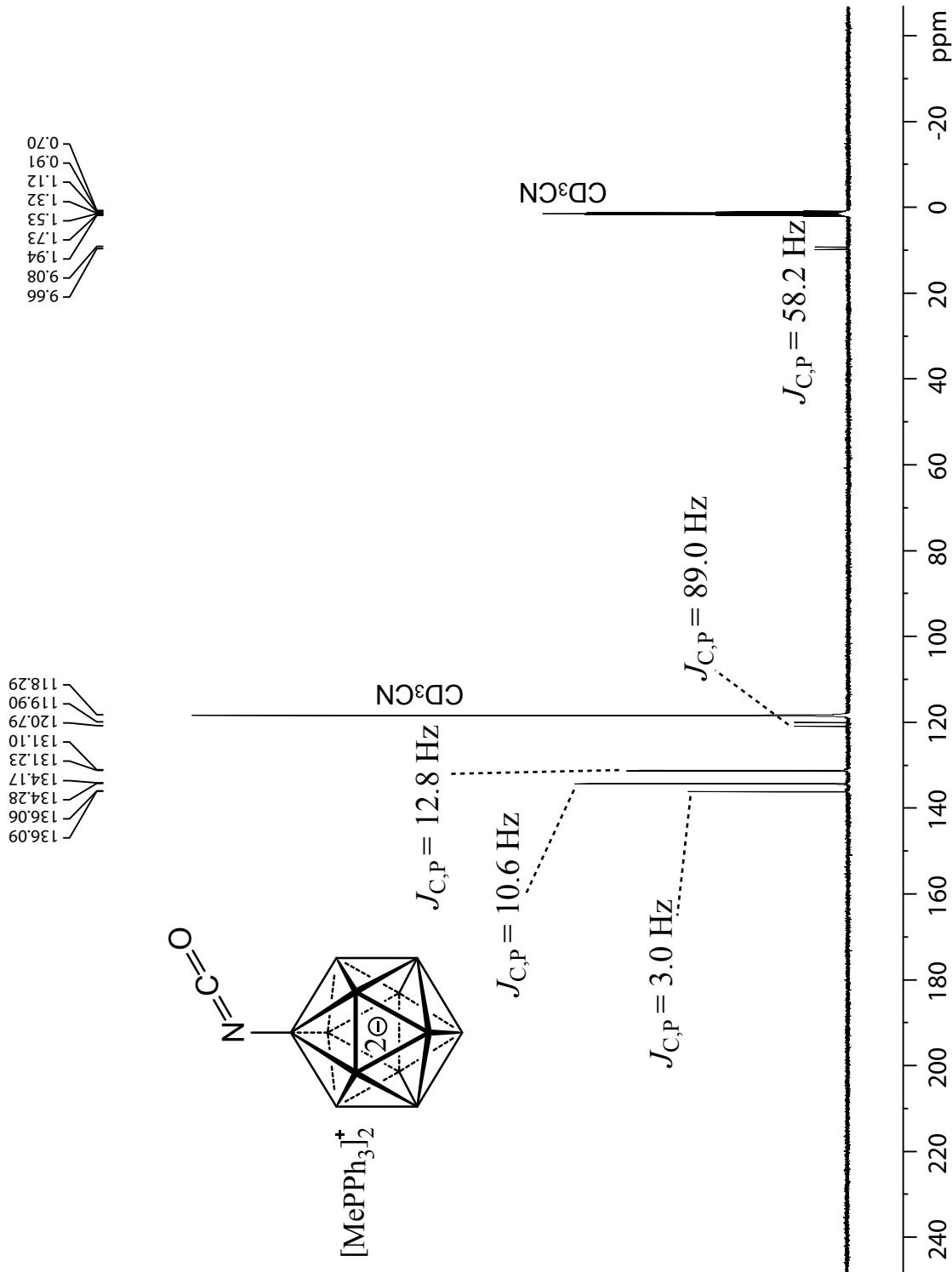
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Time 15:49
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CD3CN
NS 16
DS 0
SWH 14097.744 Hz
FIDRES 0.215115 Hz
AQ 2.3243434 sec
RG 57
DW 35.467 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 296.9 K
D1 5.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 19.0000000 W
SFO1 500.1310003 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG12 garp
NUC2 11B
PCPD2 60.00 usec
PLW2 75.0000000 W
PLWT2 2.08330011 W
SFO2 160.4615690 MHz

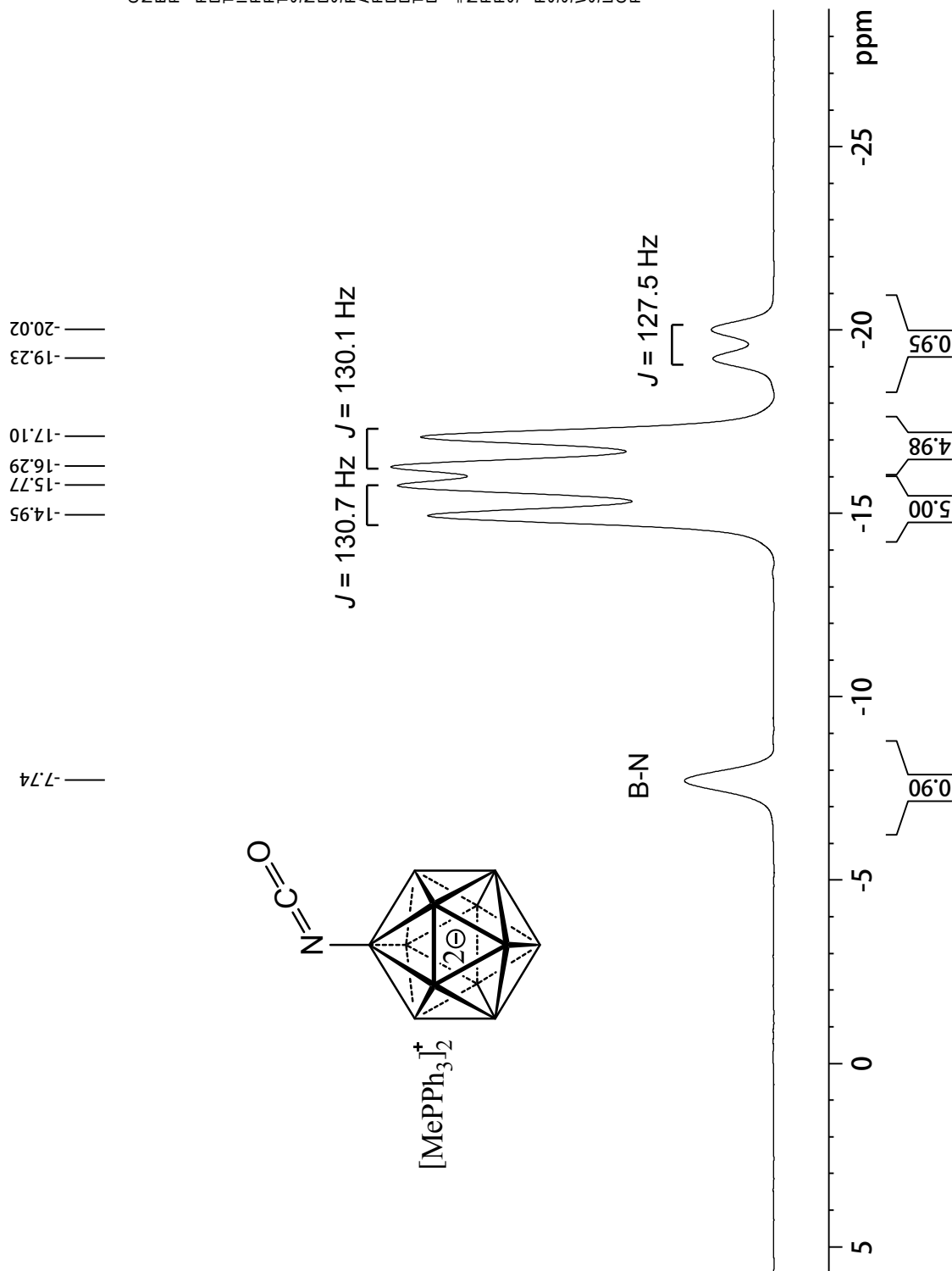
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 500.1300157 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

20160629 20 mg [MePPh₃]₂[B12H11NCO] dissolved in 0.6 mL CD₃CN, 1H NMR, 400MHz
 signal of NCO not detected



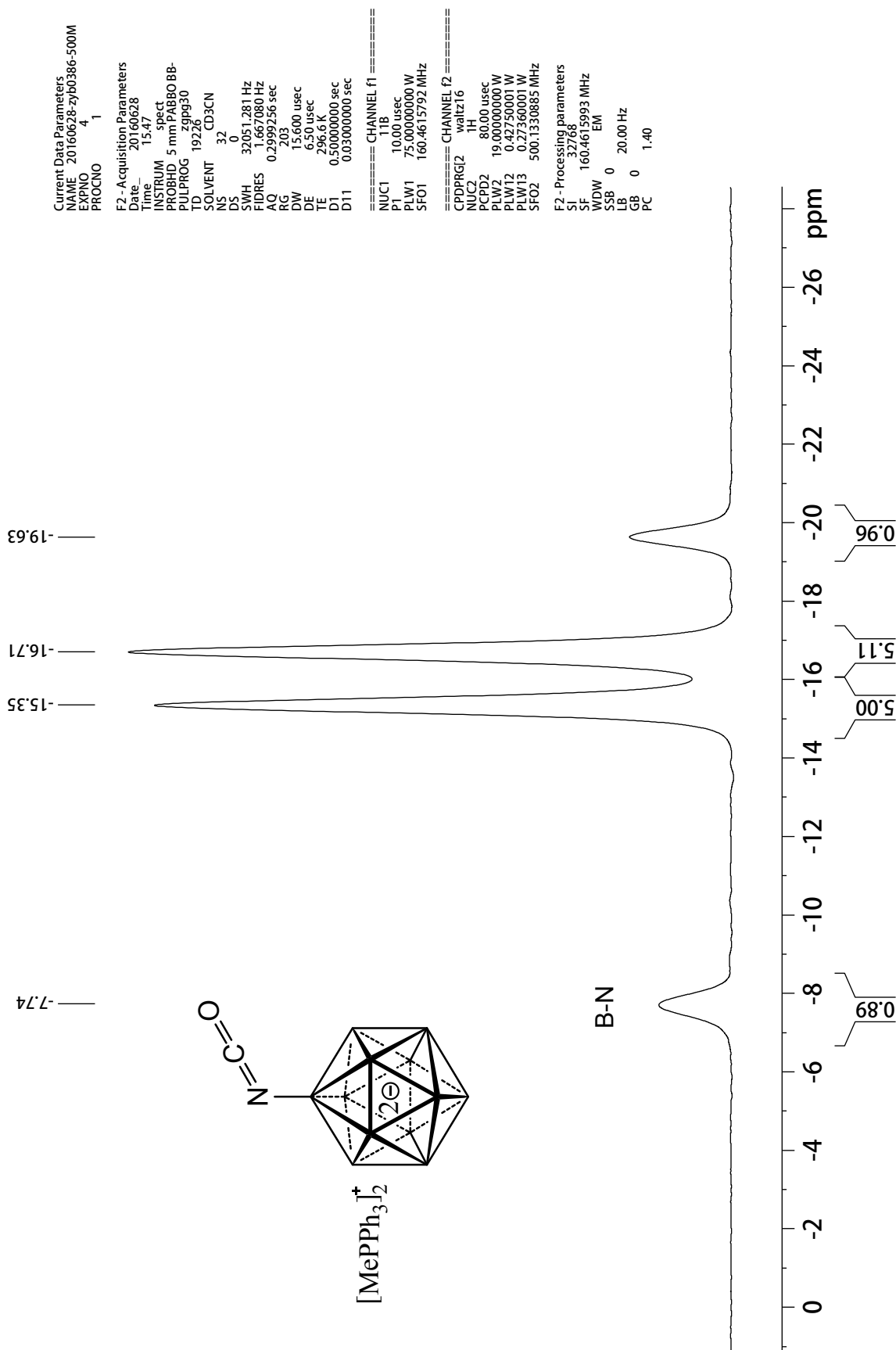
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 EXPNO 2
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160629
 Time 9.18
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB/
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 512
 DS 4
 SWH 29761.904 Hz
 FIDRES 0.454131 Hz
 AQ 1.1010048 sec
 RG 193.34
 DW 16.800 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 296.6 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 53.00000000 W
 SFO1 100.6228293 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG12 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 12.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.43945000 W
 PLW13 0.28125000 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 100.6126752 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 GB 0 1.00 Hz
 PC 1.40

20 mg [MePPh₃]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NCO] dissolved in 0.6 mL CD₃CN
¹¹B NMR, 160MHz

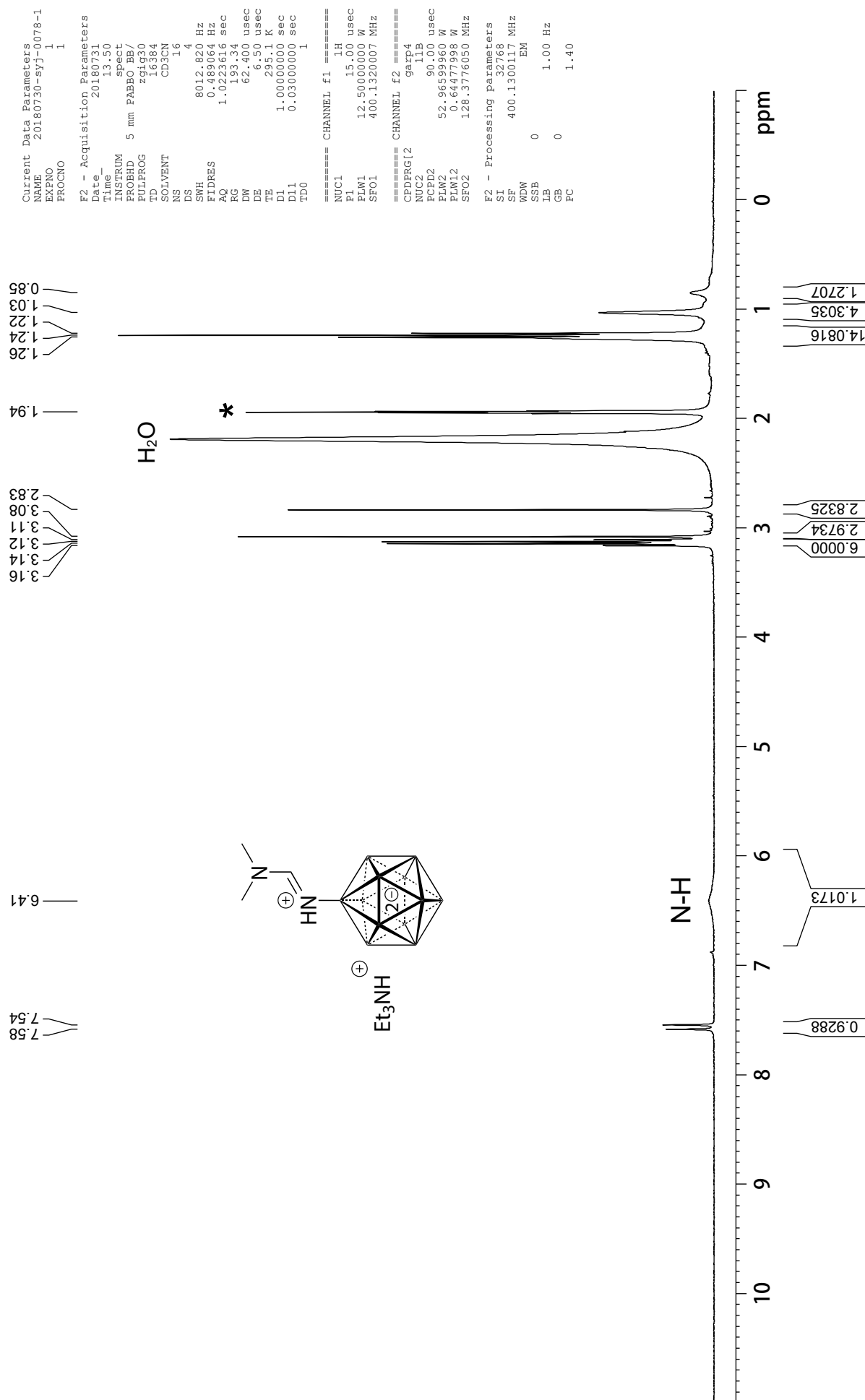


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 20160628-zy60386-500M
 EXPNO 3
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160628
 Time 15.45
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zg
 TD 19226
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 32
 DS 0
 SWH 32051.281 Hz
 FIDRES 1.667080 Hz
 AQ 0.2999256 sec
 RG 203
 DW 15.600 usec
 DE 16.00 usec
 TE 296.4 K
 D1 0.50000000 sec
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 ¹¹B
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 75.0000000 W
 SFO1 160.4615792 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 160.4615993 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 20.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

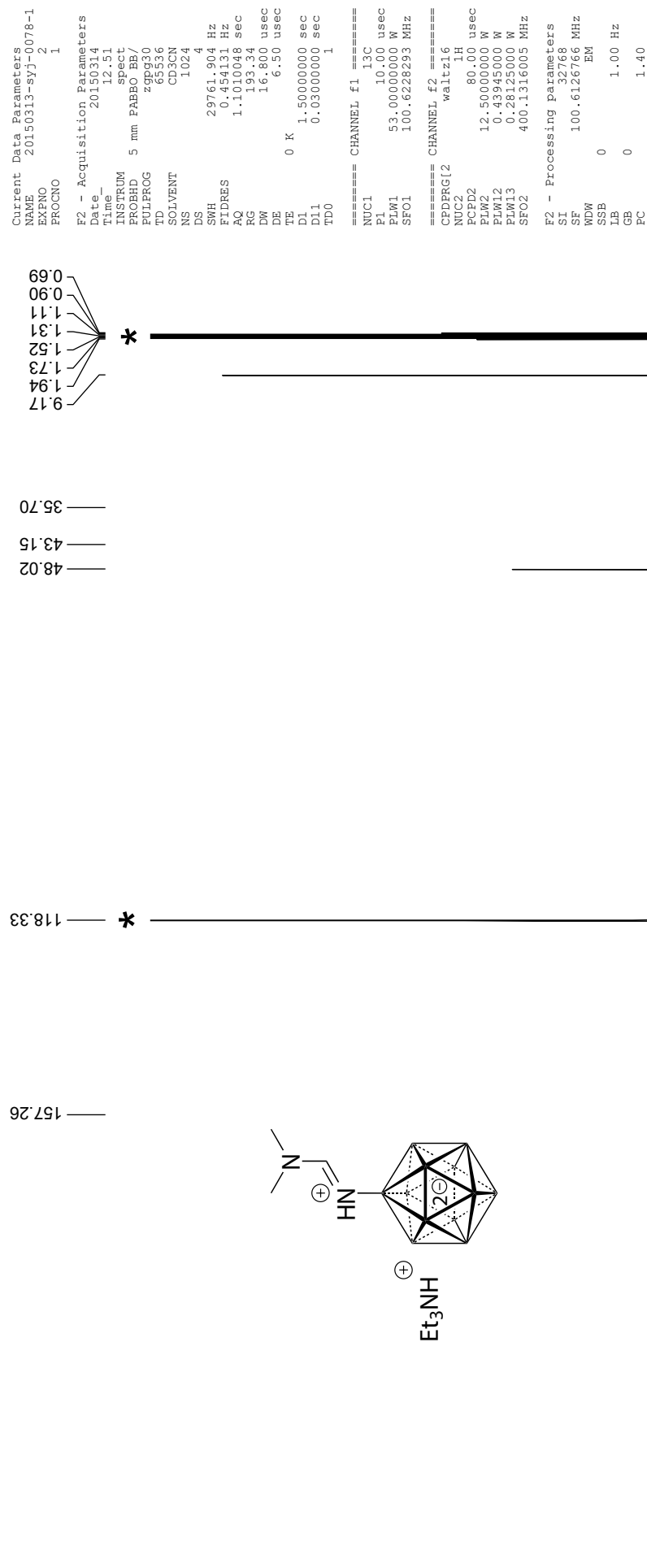
20 mg [MePPh₃]₂[B₁₂H₁₁NCO] dissolved in 0.6 mL CD₃CN
¹H{¹H} NMR, 160MHz



20150313-syj-0077-2, Et₃NHB12H₁₁NHCHNMe₂
 20150313, 400 MHz, 1H{11B}, 12.4mg in 0.6ml CD₃CN*



20150313-syj-0077-2, Et₃NHB12H₁₁NHCHNMe₂
 20150313, 100 MHz, ¹³{1H}, 12.4mg in 0.6ml CD₃CN*

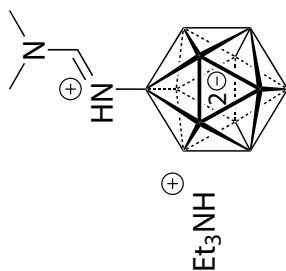


20150313-syj-0077-2, Et₃NHB12H₁₁1NHCHNMe₂
 20150316, 160 MHz, 11B, 12.4mg in 0.6ml CD₃CN

Current Data Parameters
 NAME 20150313-syj-0078-1
 EXENO 3
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20150316
 Time_ 18.38
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD₃CN
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 32051.281 Hz
 FIDRES 0.489064 Hz
 AQ 1.0223616 sec
 RG 203
 DW 15.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 293.6 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 11B
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 75.00000000 W
 SF01 160.4615792 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 160.4615790 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 10.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

15.21
 15.76
 16.35
 18.53
 19.33

4.22



35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 -5 -10 -15 -20 -25 -30 -35 -40 -45 ppm

1.0000
 10.4259
 0.9561

20150313-syj-0077-2, Et₃NHB12H₁₁NHCHNMe₂
 20150316, 160 MHz, 11B{1H}, 12.4mg in 0.6ml CD₃CN

Current Data Parameters
 NAME 20150313-syj-0078-1
 EXFNO 4
 PROCNO 1

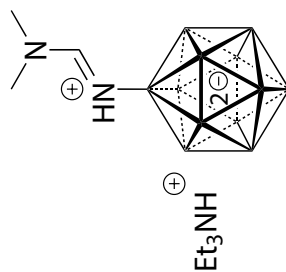
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20150316
 Time_ 18.43
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 32
 DS 0
 SWH 32051.281 Hz
 FIDRES 0.489064 Hz
 AQ 1.0223616 sec
 RG 203
 DW 15.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 295.6 K
 D1 5.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 11B
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 75.00000000 W
 SFO1 160.4615792 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 19.00000000 W
 PLW12 0.42750001 W
 PLW13 0.27360001 W
 SFO2 500.1330885 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 160.4615993 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0
 GB 0
 PC 20.00 Hz
 1.40

15.78
 16.02
 19.04



4.33

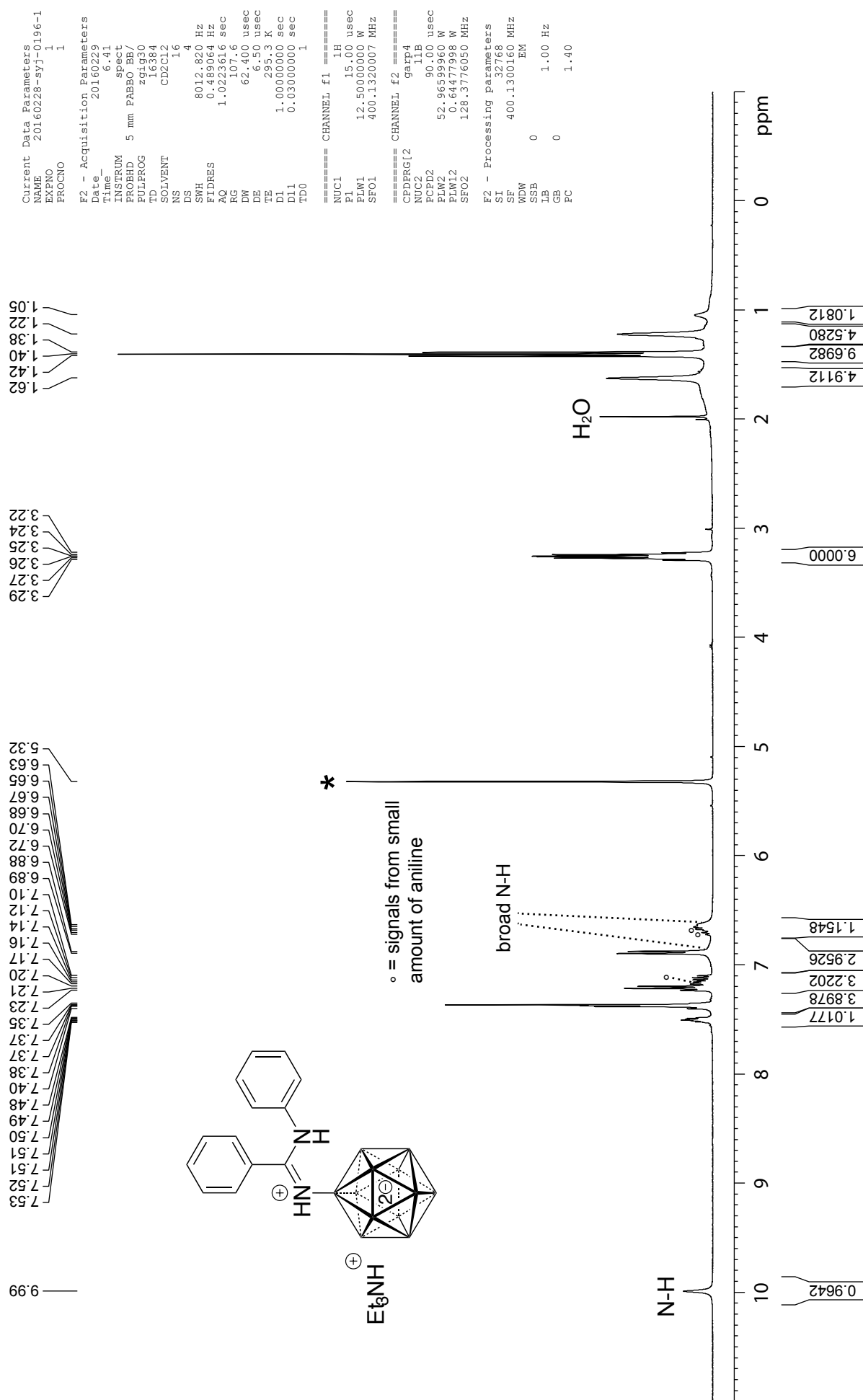
0.9028

10.0000

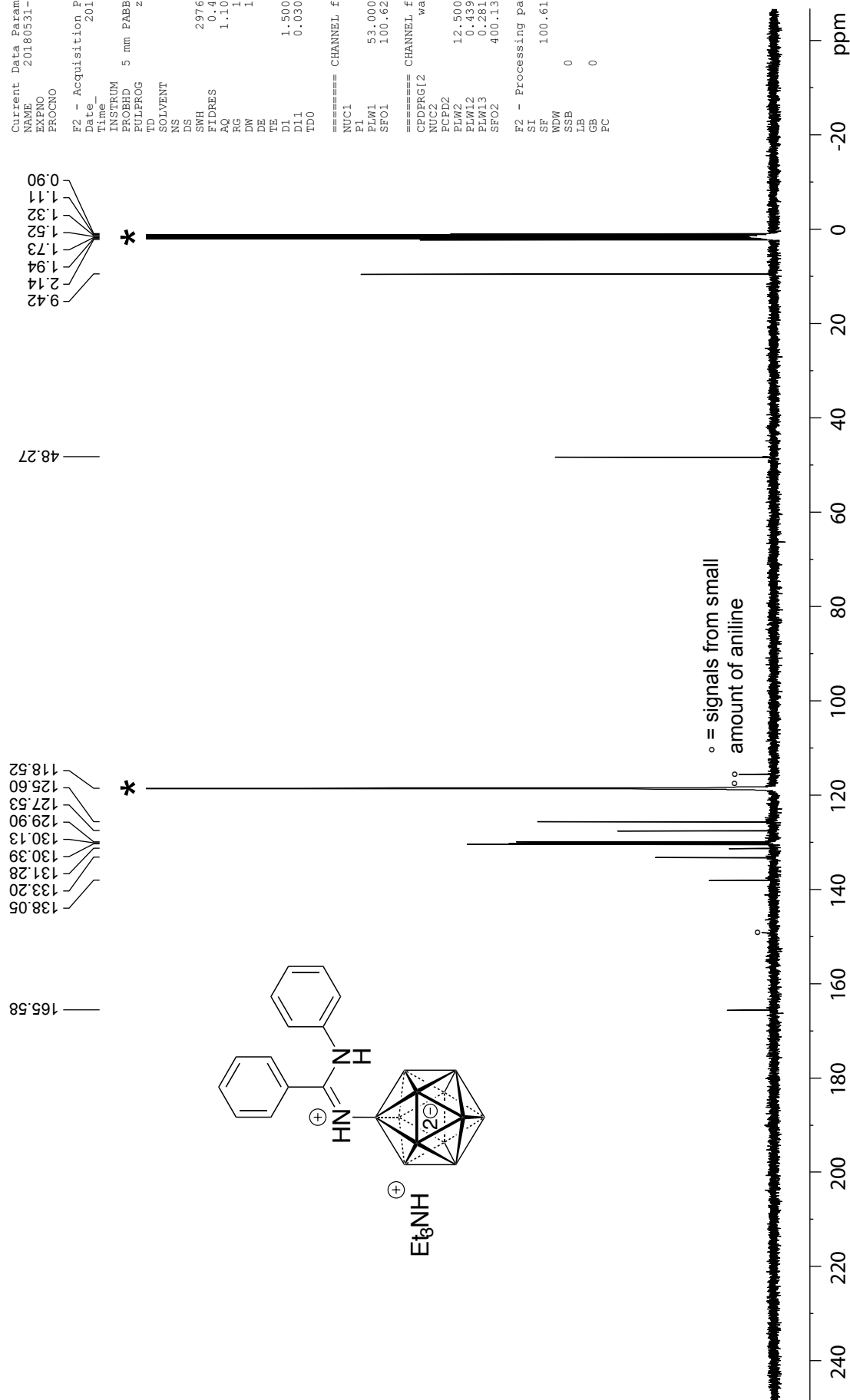
0.8593

-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10 -11 -12 -13 -14 -15 -16 -17 -18 -19 -20 -21 -22 -23 ppm

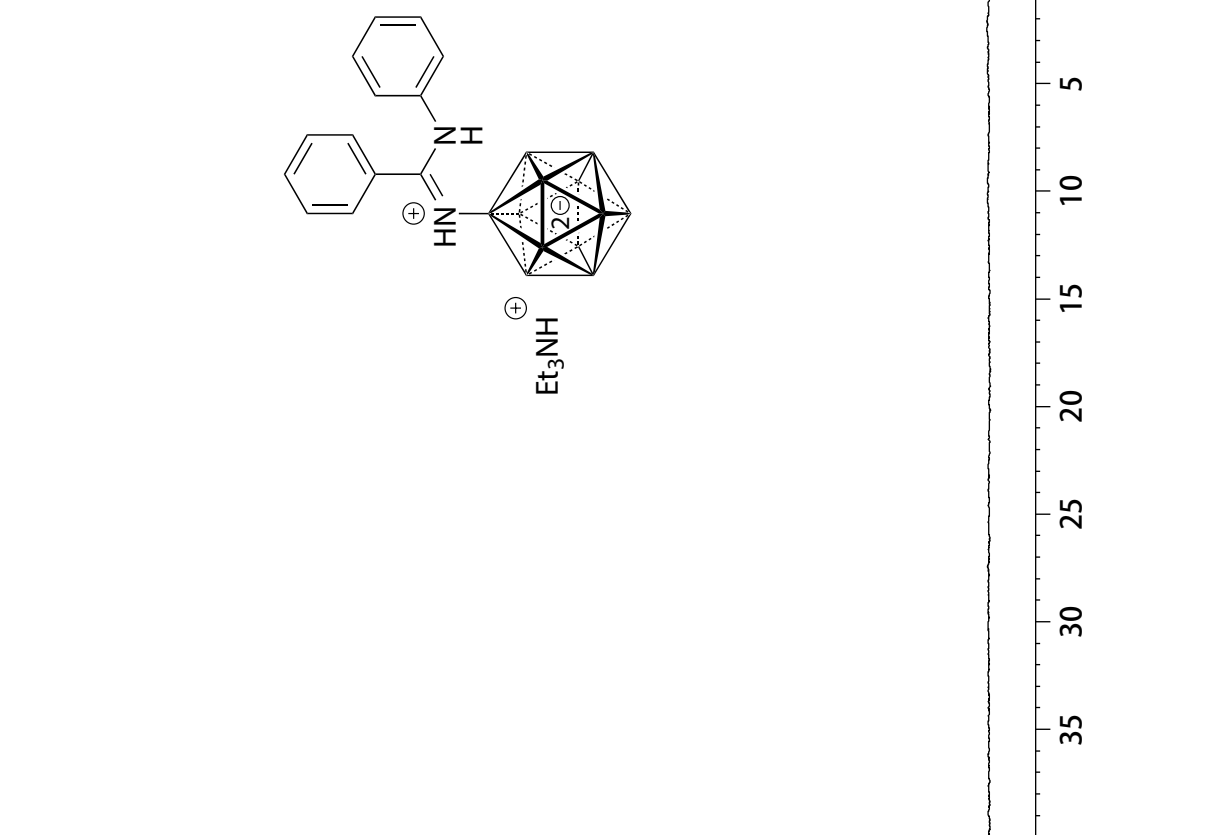
20160228-sj-0196-1, Et3NHB12NHC(C6H5)NHC6H5
20160228, 400 MHz, 1H{11B} NMR, 6.2 mg in 0.6 ml CD2Cl2*



20160228-syj-0196-1, Et₃NHB12NHC(C₆H₅)NHC6H₅
 20160228, 100 MHz, ¹³C{¹H} NMR, in 0.6 ml CD₃CN*



20160228-syj-0196-1, Et₃NHB12NHC(C₆H₅)NHC6H₅
 20160228, 128 MHz, ¹¹B NMR, 6.2 mg in 0.6 ml CD₂Cl₂



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 20160228-syj-0196-1
 EXFNO 2
 PROCNO 1

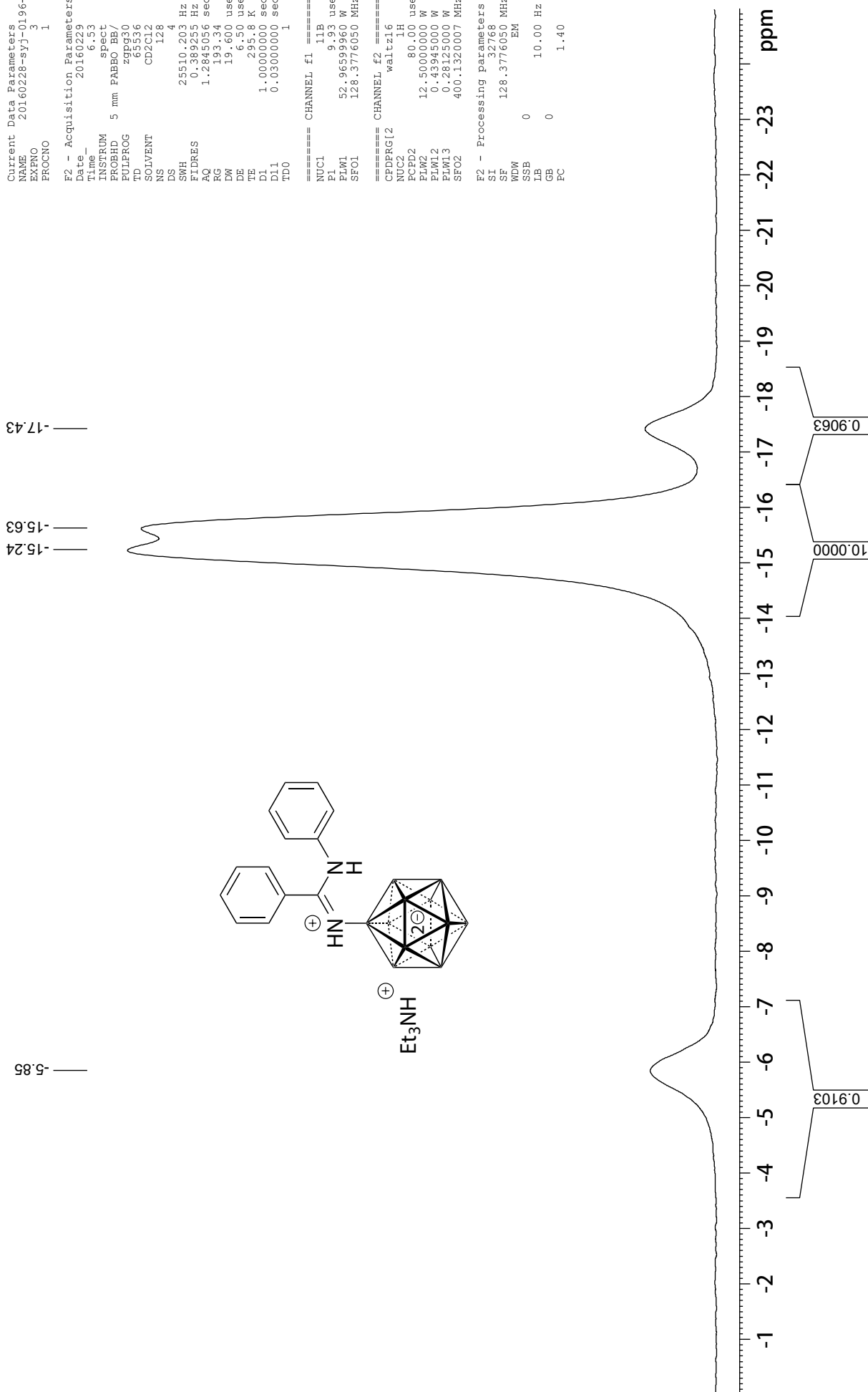
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160229
 Time_ 6.47
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB/
 PULPROG zg
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD₂Cl₂
 NS 128
 DS 4
 SWH 25510.203 Hz
 FIDRES 0.389255 Hz
 AQ 1.2845056 sec
 RG 193.34
 DW 19.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 295.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 11B
 P1 9.93 usec
 PLW1 52.9659960 W
 SF01 128.3776052 MHz

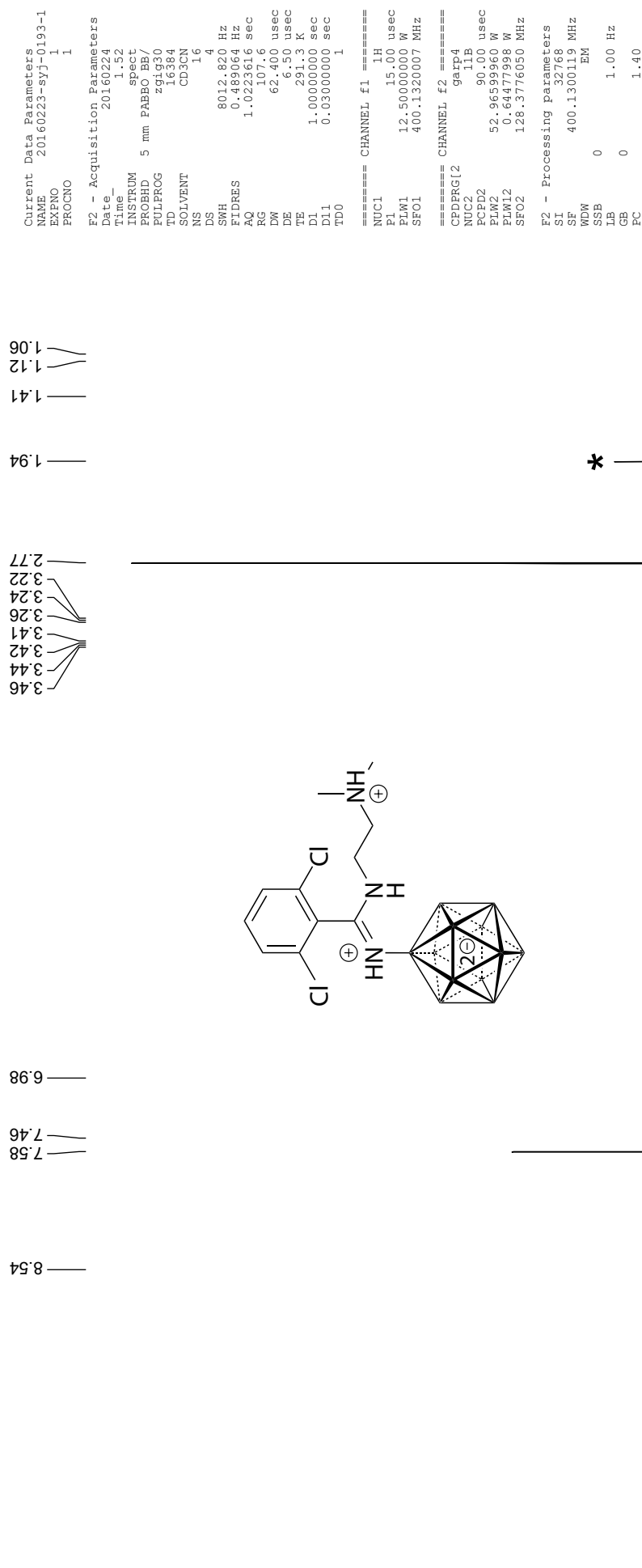
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 128.3776050 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 10.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

20160228-syj-0196-1, Et₃NHB12NHC(C₆H₅)NHC6H₅
 20160228, 128 MHz, 11B{1H} NMR, 6.2 mg in 0.6 ml CD₂Cl₂

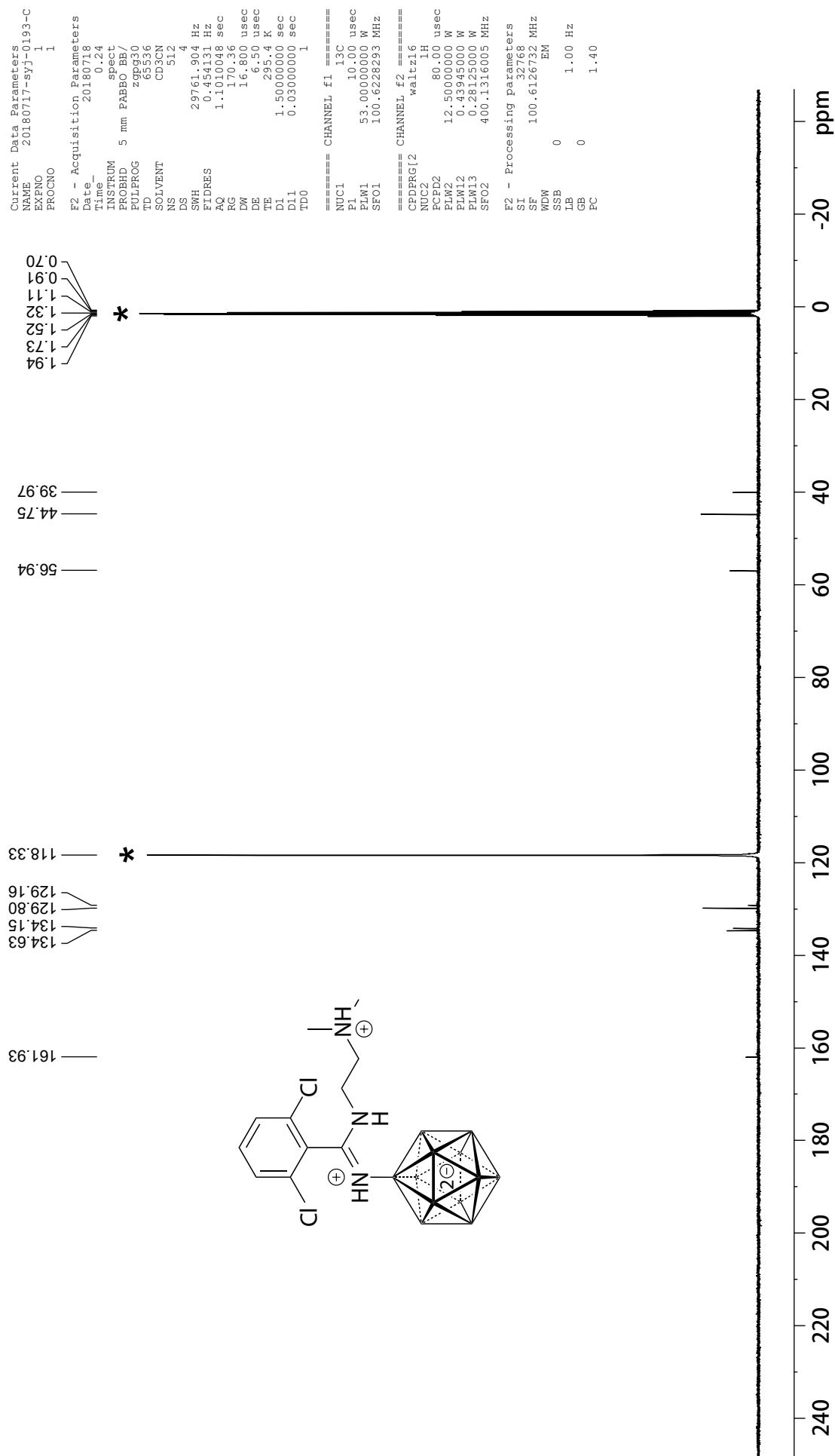
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 20160228-syj-0196-1
 EXFNO 3
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160229
 Time_ 6.53
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBD 5 mm PABBO BB/
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD₂Cl₂
 NS 128
 DS 4
 SWH 25510.203 Hz
 FIDRES 0.389255 Hz
 AQ 1.2845056 sec
 RG 193.34
 DW 19.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 295.8 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 11B
 P1 9.93 usec
 PLW1 52.96599960 W
 SFO1 128.3776050 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 12.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.43945000 W
 PLW13 0.28125000 W
 SFO2 400.1320007 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 128.3776050 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 10.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



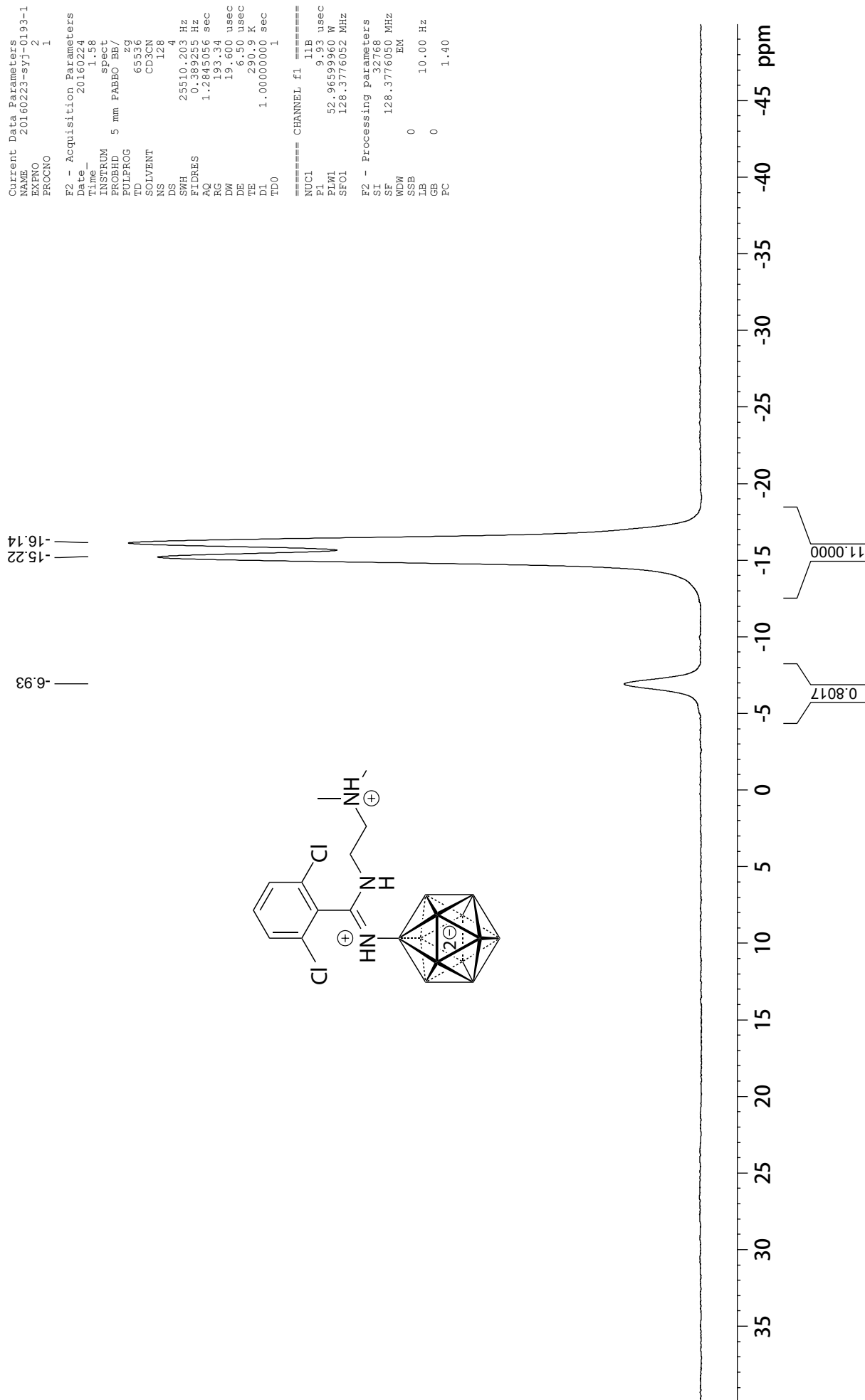
20160223-syj-0193-1, B12NHC(C6H3Cl2)NH(CH2)2NH(CH3)2
 20160223, 400 MHz, 1H{11B} NMR, in 0.6 ml CD3CN*



20160223-syj-0193-1, B12NHC(C6H3Cl2)NH(CH2)2NH(CH3)2
20160223, 100 MHz, 13C{1H} NMR, in 0.6 ml CD3CN*



20160223-syj-0193-1, B12NHC(C6H3Cl2)NH(CH2)2NH(CH3)2
20160223, 128 MHz, 11B NMR, in 0.6 ml CD3CN



20160223-syj-0193-1, B12NHC(C6H3Cl2)NH(CH2)2NH(CH3)2
 20160223, 128 MHz, ¹¹B{¹H} NMR, in 0.6 ml CD₃CN

Current Data Parameters
 NAME 20160223-syj-0193-1
 EXFNO 3
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160224
 Time_ 2.04
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBD 5 mm PABBO BB/
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 128
 DS 4
 SWH 25510.203 Hz
 FIDRES 0.389255 Hz
 AQ 1.2845056 sec
 RG 193.34
 DW 19.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 291.7 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 ¹¹B
 P1 9.93 usec
 PLW1 52.9659960 W
 SFO1 128.3776050 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 NUC2 ¹H
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 12.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.43945000 W
 PLW13 0.28125000 W
 SFO2 400.1320007 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 128.3776050 MHz
 WDW 0
 SSB 0
 LB 10.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

